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Tuesday, December 8, 1964
Agrahayana 17, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)

(*Vol. XXXVI contains No. 11-20*)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 8, 1964/Agrahayana 17, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योग

\+

*402. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव की क्रियान्विति के लिये भारत सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ख) भूतकाल में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन उद्योगों की स्थापना में धीमी गति के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इसको किस रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The programme of development of Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries which are under the Department of Social Security has been taken up mainly with a view to provide gainful employment to the underemployed and unemployed population of the rural areas. The progress achieved in this respect has not been inconsiderable. The scope of the programme has been progessively increasing and it will be increased further in the coming years to the maximum extent possible.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में जहां किसानों के पास आधे समय के लिए काम है और जहां पर उद्योग धन्धे बहुत कम हैं, क्या वहां इस बात का सर्वे कराया गया है कि वहां कितने और किस किस्म के हैंडीक्राफ्ट खोले जाएं ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : यह सर्वे हमेशा कराया जाता है और उसी पर हम डिसाइड करते हैं कि कहां पर क्या इंडस्ट्री खोली जाए ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के पांच लाख देहातों में से कितने ऐसे देहात हैं जहां इस मंत्रालय द्वारा उद्योग खोलने का काम शुरू कराया गया है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are 5.58 lakh villages in the country. A survey has to be done in consultation with and in coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The Planning Commission recommended the establishment of 45 pilot projects in the rural areas. The progress of the work in the 45 projects will be watched and then only we can think of establishing any of these industries.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I may add to what my colleague has said, I do not

believe so much in the efficacy of surveys, as in the efficacy of actual programmes being initiated, because I personally feel that we are quite cognizant of the basic problems of under-employment and unemployment. We also know what sort of industries suit our villages. There is a general pattern which we can fix upon. The much more important thing is to initiate this in as many areas and as extensively as possible rather than, I submit with great respect, waste our time in surveys.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that there is great scarcity of trained instructors and the training which is provided in the rural areas is not of the type which is required for those particular areas, is the Minister re-thinking of a plan to find out how many instructors will be necessary?

Shri A. K. Sen: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that training of instructors who can themselves instruct people in improved methods of village industries and applying better techniques, better implements and tools is very important and we are thinking on those lines. Hon. Members will give us a little time to initiate steps in this direction.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why this limited number of cottage industries have been brought under this Ministry and others have been left to the other Ministries?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and handicrafts only come under this department. The other industries naturally come within the purview of the Industry Ministry. It is not possible to bring them all under this department.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि अम्बर चर्खा के बारे में जिस गति से काम प्रारम्भ किया गया था, उस गति में गिरावट आ गयी है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जांच करायी है कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a different question. This question is about rural areas.

श्री बड़े : खादी ग्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन ही अम्बर चर्खे का काम है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि इन को उसके बारे में पता नहीं है। मैं अम्बर चर्खे के बारे में काम करता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त उनके पास उसका जवाब नहीं है।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : यह सही है कि आशानुरूप प्रगति नहीं हुई है, लेकिन उम्मीद है कि आशानुरूप प्रगति होगी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भारत के ग्रामों में से कितने ग्रामों में आप के उद्योग-धन्धे चल रहे हैं और किस किस प्रकार के उद्योग-धन्धे आपने आरम्भ किए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले पूछा जा चका है और उसका उत्तर दिया जा चुका है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that they are concentrating on 45 pilot projects. May I know if those 45 pilot projects are spread all over the States in India or they are concentrated in one or two States, if so in which of the States?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They are dispersed all over the country in all the States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी ने जिन ग्राम उद्योगों को चलाया था जैसे खादी, घानी आदि, क्या उन उद्योगों को चालू करने के लिए स्कीम बनायी गयी है ? यदि हां, तो उनको क्या हर एक इलाके में लागू किया गया है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This Khadi and Village Industries is part of the programme initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. I may inform the House that during the year 1963-64 about 20 lakh people have been provided with employment in the rural areas.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आमतौर से जो सरकार देहाती क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-धन्धों के लिए कर्ज देती है उसका सही इस्तैमाल नहीं होता। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई जांच करायी है कि राज्यों में जो छोटे-मोटे काम धन्धे चलाने के लिए कर्ज दिया जाता है उसका सही इस्तैमाल नहीं किया जाता और लोग उसे खा जाते हैं ?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the allotment for development of cottage industries in the Third Plan and how much has been spent in this project so far?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I would like to have notice to answer that question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the basic pattern of these rural industries evolved on the ground of their co-relatability and integratability with the basic rural industry, that is agriculture, or are they allowed to have a cancerous growth and later on tied up with agriculture?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The idea is that there should be agro-industrial units.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know whether the availability of raw materials is taken into consideration before starting these industries in rural areas?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is one of the main considerations.

Rabi Crops

+

*403. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had advised the State Governments to take special steps to raise a bigger rabi crop through increased acreage and improved methods;

(b) if so, how far State Governments have accepted this view;

(c) what other suggestions were made by the Ministry to improve the bigger rabi crops; and

(d) how far State Governments have implemented those suggestions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The important wheat growing States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat were requested to make arrangements for launching the intensive cultivation programme of wheat in the selected areas from the current rabi season (1964-65).

(b) The concerned State Governments have accepted all the suggestions made in this regard and they are going ahead with necessary arrangements.

(c) The other suggestions made relate generally to use of fertilizers, proper weeding, timely irrigation, pest control; inter-cropping of orchards with crops like wheat, cotton, proper utilization of railway lands for crop production; assured irrigation supply by timely de-silting of wells, expeditious construction of wells, charging concessional rates for irrigation water on new projects during the forthcoming season, more careful rostering and scheduling of irrigation supplies during period of keen demand, irrigation channels to be closed for repairs only in the period of slack demand, timely clearance or repair of field channels and

timely preparation of land and excavation of field channels. In addition, the States have been advised to launch a special programme of constructing wells through a State Technical Department on a systematic and planned basis with a view to intensifying irrigation for increased agricultural production.

(d) Replies from all State Governments have not been received as yet.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस स्टेटमेंट में काफी सलाह दी गयी है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह सलाह तक ही रहेंगे या जरूरत पड़ेगी तो किसानों को रुपए पैसे की भी मदद करेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रुपए पैसे की मदद भी दी जा रही है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : भारत में खाद की कीमत दुनिया के अन्य सारे देशों से ज्यादा है। क्या जरूरत पड़ने पर सरकार किसानों को खाद के दाम में कोई रियायत देने के लिए कदम उठाएगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जरूरत होती है तो सरकार सबसिडी भी देती है, और खास खास एरियास में सबसिडी दी जा रही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में सरकार ने केवल अपनी इच्छा जाहिर की है और कुछ इससे जाहिर नहीं होता। किसानों के लिए सबसे पहली जरूरी चीज बीज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने मंत्रियों ने किन किन सूबों में भ्रमण किया है और वहां किसानों को बीज के सम्बन्ध में इमदाद देने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं उनको रबी की फसल के आने से तीन चार महीने पहले लिख दिया गया था कि रबी की फसल के लिए बीज का जरूरी इन्तिजाम कर लिया जाए। और अगर किसी प्रान्तीय सरकार को बीज की जरूरत हो तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस का इन्तिजाम करने के लिए लिखे। हर एक राज्य के अपने एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के सीड स्टोर हैं और किसानों की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जो बीज का इन्तिजाम करती हैं और किसानों को बीज बांटती हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : स्टेटमेंट में रेलवे लैंड्स को भी यूटीलाइज करने के लिए सजेशन दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बंगलों के जो बड़े बड़े कम्पाउंड हैं, क्या उन में भी रबी की फसल उगाने का इन्तिजाम करने के लिए सजेशन दिया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां, इस के ऊपर खास तवज्जह दी गयी है और इन कम्पाउंड्स में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सब्जी उगाने के लिए कहा गया है।

श्री दो० चं० शर्मा : क्या वह सब्जियां मैम्बरों में बांटी जायेंगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh Before the commencement of the rabi-sowing season did the Central Government send any directive to the State Governments to carry out an intensive drive to drain out water from the water-logged areas in order to reclaim more land for this year's rabi crop and, if so, what has been the response of the States in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A directive was given with regard to de-flooding of flooded areas that the work should be done as soon as possible the water removed and the land made fit for cultivation.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : रबी की फसल में कौन सी ऐसी दालें हैं जोकि अन्न के स्थान पर खाने के लिए काम में ली जाती हैं और सरकार उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य गेहूं आदि अनाज के बारे में पूछ कर यह पूछ रहे हैं कि इस फसल में दालें कौन सी हैं जो खाने के क़ाबिल हैं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मंत्री महोदय इतनी खेती करते हैं तो मैंने सोचा कि जरा उन से यह पूछ लूं कि रबी की फसल में कौन सी दालें पैदा होती हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस तरह से उन की नौलिज टैस्ट करना कि वह किस कदर काबिल हैं और वह इस सम्बन्ध में कितना जानते हैं, उचित नहीं है।

The Ministers are not under cross-examination or in the dock that they should be treated like that. It is the information which is in the posession of Government that is supplied to members.

Shri Ranga: When the Minister himself confuses between rabi crop and cauliflower, what is one to do?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो पूछी गई थी कि मिनिस्टर्स के जो कम्पाउंड्स हैं उन में भी इस रबी की क्रौप को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या बिजाई की जायगी।

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : लेकिन जो यह सब्जियों के बारे में पूछा गया तो सब्जियों का रबी क्रौप से क्या मतलब है?

Mr. Speaker: He knows much more than I do.

Shri Ranga: For ten years he was concentrating on railways. Before that he was in defence. What could you expect from him on agriculture?

Mr. Speaker: He has always been a tiller of the soil.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रबी की फसल बढ़ाने के लिए बिजली, पानी, खाद और बीज ये सस्ते दामों पर किसानों को मिलें इस के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है और ये तमाम चीजें सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकें इस के लिए क्या कोई संस्था बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी संस्था है?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : किसान को आबपाशी के लिए सस्ती बिजली मिल सके इस चीज की तरफ़ प्रान्तीय सरकारों का ध्यान बारबार दिलाया गया है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके वे सस्ते दामों पर उन को सुलभ हो सकें।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: This is the answer which we always get.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I submit that this was a short-term measure, calling upon the State Governments to utilize the existing facilities to the maximum extent possible so that during the rabi crop season we will get the maximum production possible? All other facilities like subsidy and supply of electricity will have to come later on. What we are intending to do is to call upon the State Governments to use the existing facilities to the maximum extent possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने क्या इस के लिए कोई एक संस्था बनाई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस बात के लिए एडवाइस दी गई है।

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रबी क्रौप ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं और पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल किन किन स्टेटों में रबी क्रौप ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए अधिक खर्च किया गया है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are supplying a little more fertilizer than before. With regard to de-silting, I am sure if they have de-silted they would have incurred expenditure. I could not give the figures just at present.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: According to the reply just now given enough

credit is being supplied to the agriculturists. What is the percentage of credit, according to the rural credit survey enquiry committee and the Reserve Bank, that is supplied to the farmers, keeping in mind the total requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice for that.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the routine nature of the circular, even though there is emergency and shortage of food, some State Governments are not allowing agriculturists to utilize medium and small-scale irrigation simply because there is arrears of irrigation revenue or irrigation surcharge or special levy.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Even though the circular issued by the Central Government appears to be a routine circular, in spite of the emregency and the food shortage, some State Governments are not making available to agriculturists the facilities of medium or small-scale irrigation simply because there are arrears of the land levy charges or irrigation charges of the past years.

Mr. Speaker: That is the information given. What information does he want.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Whether the Government.....

Mr. Speaker: He should put "Is it a fact" before that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no knowledge of it.

श्री शिव नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बीज के लिए केन्द्र से कितना डिमाण्ड किया था और यहां से इस गवर्नमेंट ने उन्हें कितना सप्लाई किया ? इसके अलावा केन्द्र ने फर्टीलाइजर के क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना हैल्प किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से एक एक स्टेट के लिए अलग अलग पूछना चाहेंगे तो वह सोलह स्टेट्स हैं और उन सब के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय इस अवसर पर कैसे जवाब दे सकेंगे ?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और इसका उत्तर अवश्य दिलवाया जाय । उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश को बिल्कुल हैल्प नहीं किया है। (**इंटरप्शंस**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से बिना बुलाये कई कई माननीय सदस्यों का बोल उठना ठीक नहीं है । जब तक मैं किसी मैम्बर को बोलने के लिए न बुलाऊं तब तक किसी भी मैम्बर को इस तरह से बिना मेरे बुलाये बोलना नहीं चाहिए । अगर इस तरह से चलने दिया गया तो यहां का काम ठीक से चलना मुश्किल हो जायगा । Unless I identify any hon. Member, no hon. Member should begin to put a question or speak. That is what I have said many a time before as well and I request the hon. Members to give me co-operation in this respect. Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । हमारी स्टेट सेंटर द्वारा नैगलैक्टेड है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायं । मैंने उन्हें नहीं बुलाया है, मैंने श्री विश्राम साद को बुलाया है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में यह दिया है कि इर्रीगेशन में कंसेशन दिया जायगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इर्रीगेशन चाजज में कितनी रिआयत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को दी है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a recommendation to the State Governments that in the new projects for the purpose of popularising irrigation practices there, they should charge concessional rates. I would like to

have notice if they want exact figures as to which concession has been given and in what State. I would be able to give that information only after getting the facts.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: How far has the Central Government been successful this year in inducing the State Governments to give special incentives to the farmer before this rabi season?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Incentives by way of what? Incentives could be with regard to the concessional charges or with regard to seed. Generally, for the purpose of having increased production we offered them a little more of fertiliser and a little more of pesticides to be used by them. In addition to that, we made suggestions that the desilting and all those things could be done in advance so that at the time of the sowing season there may not be any bottlenecks. This is with reference to these that we asked them to take advance action and many of the States did take advance action and facilitate the sowing of the rabi crop.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister has just now said that he would require notice to give actual figures as to whether any concession on irrigation charges has been made in the different States. Has he any information at all as to whether any concession has been given in respect of irrigation charges in any State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; I have not collected the figures.

Shri D. J. Naik: It has been stated in the statement that replies from all State Governments have not been received as yet. Which of the State Governments have not yet given their replies?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have received replies only from a few State Governments. So far, the State Governments of Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra have sent their replies.

Shri Ranga: What concession has been made in the price of fertilisers which were supplied by Government to the State Governments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no special concession. We have already decreased the price of urea, particularly, by Rs. 100/- a tonne. It is not a question of price. It is not available according to the demand; that is the main difficulty. Therefore, we are trying to increase the availability.

Hindustan Shipyard

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*404. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard proposes to step up its output to six ships a year by 1967-68;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Shipyard faces serious shortage of electrodes, steel and other materials; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to overcome these difficulties?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some difficulties had been experienced by the Hindustan Shipyard in getting adequate supply of electrodes, steel and other imported raw materials in time due to non-availability of requisite amount of foreign exchange because of acute shortage thereof being faced by the country. However, the Yard is currently not facing a serious shortage of electrodes, steel and other materials.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what precise items you have to import for the ship-building industry? In view of its importance in our

national economy, may I know whether any attempt is being made to allocate more foreign exchange for import purposes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are as many as 82 to 83 items which we have to import. We have taken steps to set up ancillary industries or to create capacity to manufacture in this country all these items indigenously. These industries—some of them have been established—are at various stages of development. It will take time. Meanwhile, we are taking steps to see that the requisite amount of foreign exchange is made available.

Shri R. G. Dubey: While I appreciate the Ministry's effort in this direction, I should like to know how our cost element compares with that of Japan where it is reported that the cost has been brought down to 25 per cent from 56 to 57 per cent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Japanese ship-building industry has achieved a great deal of efficiency. Comparatively speaking, they stand at the top. So far as the cost of building ships is concerned, we compare favourably with countries like France or Italy and we do not compare favourably with Japan. Even in U.K. and U.S.A. and also in Germany, the cost of construction of ships is much higher than that in Japan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि जो जहाज तैयार हुए हैं, क्या वे सेंट परसेंट इंडियन हैं या विलायत से पुर्जे मंगा कर यहां इकट्ठे करके जोड़ दिये गए हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है कि अभी तक लगभग 82.83 मुख्य-मुख्य भाग ऐसे हैं, जो बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं।

Shri Ranga: Are they training the local personnel in order to shoulder the newer and additional responsibility as they increase the construction facilities and the ability of the shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member refers to the increased target that we have in view and.....

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether you are training the local personnel.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Training personnel in relation to the increased target. We are taking steps to see to that.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what amount of subsidy we are paying to the Hindustan Shipyard? Is there any scheme of bringing it down?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It varies from ship to ship and from type to type. If we start on a new construction, the subsidy may be higher but as we repeat construction of the same type, the subsidy comes down.

Sugar Marketing Board

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*405. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:** / **Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the constitution of the Sugar Marketing Board;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to come into existence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. It is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This matter has been referred to the Sen Commission and a final decision will be taken soon after the Commission's recommendations are available.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बोर्ड कब से कनसिडरेशन में है और यह कब तक बन जायेगा।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The answer has been given already. I have said that this question has been referred to the Sen Commission and the decision will be taken soon after the Commission's recommendations are available.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मिल वाले भी इस बारे में अड़चनें पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से यह बोर्ड नहीं बन पा रहा है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि कुछ गन्ना शुगर मिलों के मालिकों ने सरकार से यह सिफ़ारिश की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से जो गुड़ बाहर जाता है, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये, ताकि गन्ना सस्ते दामों पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिले ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is altogether a different question. It does not arise out of this.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबकि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन काम कर रही है, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही है और उसमें मार्केटिंग का एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा है, तो फिर सरकार ने यह बोर्ड बनाने का ख्याल क्यों किया है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shr C. Subramaniam): We are also considering whether the Food Corporation which is just being constituted under the law passed by Parliament could take over the function of the distribution of sugar also so that there might be no necessity for constituting another Corporation.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are two intermediaries between the consumer and the producer, namely the wholesale dealer of sugar and the retail dealer of sugar. Is it the intention of Government to add a third tier and thereby increase the cost at which sugar will be available to the consumer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. Now, in different regions different prices are fixed. Therefore, the price to be paid depends upon the allotments made to a particular area in a particular period. Instead of that, if the total sugar available in the country could be pooled and sugar is made available at a pooled price, then there will be a more rationalised distribution. That is why we have to take into account....

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister can rationalise the price even without creating it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put one question while standing, and now he is putting another after resuming his seat.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister has created the question. My initial question was a very simple one. Is it proposed to add a third tier?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why this matter has also been referred to the Sen Commission for consideration. This should not lead to further increase in prices, and, therefore, all these things should be examined before a final decision is taken.

Shri D. D. Puri: For how long has this matter been under consideration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been under consideration for the last one year.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the trenchant criticism about the Directorate of Sugar being the manoeuvering and manipulating section of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, what specific steps do Government propose to evolve in order to see that the Sugar Marketing Board does not turn out to be another such agency?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The whole matter is under consideration. When we constitute another corporation, we should ensure that all these malpractices, if any, do not take place. Therefore, even before setting it up, we

need not think that this will be another place of corruption or abuse.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो शुगर कनसोशियम बनेगा, क्या सरकार इसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी रखेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो सरकार विचार कर रही है । शायद वह न बनाए ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने सेन कमीशन को यह हिदायत दी है कि चूंकि किसान गन्ने का प्रोड्यूसर भी है और चीनी का उपभोक्ता भी है, इसलिए इस बारे में किसानों की राय भी जान ली जाये, ताकि फ़ैसला करने में आसानी हो ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure that they will consult all the interests concerned.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it not a fact that the proliferation of agencies will lead to inflation and greater swelling up of prices, and if so, should Government not think of a policy to lessen these agencies which come between the producer and the consumer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why a second thought is being given to this, and it is mainly because of that. It is not necessary to have a separate Corporation, and if possible, we may consider the Food Corporation also for discharging these functions, if it becomes necessary to have a corporation for this purpose.

Welfare of Harijans

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*406. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare at its meeting held in September, 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the same in all the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The following were the main recommendations:—

(i) Appointment of an All India Committee to go into the question of untouchability and also the problem of economic uplift of Harijans;

(ii) Revision of rates of scholarships in view of increase in cost of living;

(iii) Supply of free clothes to Scheduled Castes students and provision of libraries in hostels;

(iv) Grant of timely agricultural assistance to Scheduled Castes families;

(v) Assignment of Paramboke to Harijans and backward communities who are in actual enjoyment of these lands and acquisition of private land whenever possible for being given to Harijans for cultivation;

(vi) Earmarking or assignment of certain small scale industries to Harijans;

(vii) Encouragement of Labour Contract Cooperatives for Harijans;

(viii) Retention of reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—'status quo' as at the time of the Supreme Court decision *re*: restoration of reservations in promotions to Class II and III.

(ix) Provision of House sites to rural Harijans in the 4th Plan;

(x) Provision in the 4th Plan for Housing Schemes for Harijan families who suffer from natural calamities;

(xi) Protection of slum dwellers against eviction;

(xii) Participation of the Central Advisory Board and State Advisory Board Members in the District Harijan Welfare Committees;

(xiii) Legal aid to Harijans; and

(xiv) Revision of the present policy governing grants to voluntary organisations.

(b) The proceedings of the meeting were finalised only recently. Implications of the various proposals are being studied and where State Governments are concerned, their reactions are being obtained.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: While addressing the last meeting of the Harijan Welfare Board, the Deputy Minister of Social Security stated that the only way to wipe out untouchability completely is by raising the economic standard of Harijans and other scheduled caste people. What specific steps do Government propose to take in this regard, particularly in view of the fact that a large number of Harijans live in villages where there are no avenues open to them for earning extra money in industries and other profitable vocations, as they are doing in cities and towns?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): This is covered by items (iv) and (vi), where specific steps have been recommended to assist Harijans to improve their economic life.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के बारे में कह देती है कि वे कानून नहीं मानती हैं या फलां-फलां काम राज्य सरकारों के करने का है, उनके आधीन यह आता है । राज्य सरकारें जो कानूनों का उल्लंघन करती हैं, उनके खिलाफ केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या ऐक्शन लेती है और कोई ऐक्शन लेती भी है या नहीं लेती है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मूल प्रश्न के साथ इसका कुछ भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो निर्णय केन्द्रीय सरकार लेती है और उन निर्णयों को कोई राज्य सरकार नहीं मानती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई आबजैक्शन लेती है या नहीं लेती है, कोई ऐक्शन लेती है या नहीं लेती है ? यह सवाल इस सवाल से कैसे सम्बन्धित नहीं है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: How many labour cooperatives are working within the knowledge of Government, and how many of them are given preference in work as against individual contractors?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information as to the number of labour co-operatives working. As to the other matter, if he brings to our notice any specific case, we will look into it. Apart from that, we do not know anything.

Shri Basumatari: Since the inception of the department, have any special measures been taken, apart from the reply given by the hon. Minister just now?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The question is too vague.

Mr. Speaker: There was such a long list or catalogue of 12 or 14 items. Besides those, what does he want?

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the demonstrations staged and the memorandum submitted by the Republican Party to the effect that little or nothing has so far been done towards amelioration of the condition of the Harijans in this country—and the long catalogue submitted by the hon. Deputy Minister only confirms that.....

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a matter of opinion . . .

Mr. Speaker: That was only the introduction; the question is yet to come.

Shri Hem Barua:.....If so, what is the immediate response of Government to these demands made by them?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not aware of any such representation which the hon. Member has mentioned. But if such a representation comes, we shall deal with it. But the preamble with which he started the question is a matter with which it is very difficult to agree.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In spite of all oral assurances and plans and projects published on paper by the Government, may I know whether Government have noticed that scholarships and other financial aid awarded to students and voluntary institutions are never released in time and they all accumulate?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This is too vague an accusation.

Shri Sheo Narain: This is going on in practice.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not say that the scholarships at every place or institution are disbursed in time; there have been discrepancies which, when they come to our notice, we rectify. Normally, for the last two or three years, we have taken some of these cases; the scholarships are being disbursed in time.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अखिल भारतीय बोर्ड बनाया जाए और इस तरह के बहुत से दूसरे सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि हरिजनों की दशा बहुत खराब है और खास तौर से उनके पास रहने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई खास कदम उठाया जा रहा है ताकि उनको बसने के लिए कम से कम जमीन दी जा सके ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Allotment of land to Harijans is one of the recommendations. This is a matter which is not very easy to achieve, because land is not very abundant in supply, particularly in areas where Harijans concentrate, but it is one of our aims to see that Harijans working in fields and villages as agriculturists are given economic holdings for the purpose of cultivation.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: A number of recommendations have been made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also by the Dhebar Commission. May I know whether these recommendations have been accepted by the State Governments and implemented; if not, the reasons for the delay?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have time and again answered a number of questions with regard to the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission and also the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is too comprehensive. We will be having a discussion shortly. Then we will be able to answer this question in detail.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government cognizant of certain specific demands made by the Harijans of Punjab, and the recent agitation started by the Republican Party there; if so, what steps are they taking to make a redressal of their just grievances?

Shri A. K. Sen: We are not trying to solve this problem on a regional basis. It wil be a very faulty approach, if I may say so, with respect, to the hon. Member. The Harijan problems are basically the same everywhere, namely economic backwardness and social disabilities, and we are trying to solve these two curses with as much quickness as possible.

Shri Kapur Singh: These demands are peculiarly regional, and I wanted to know what steps they were taking. I did not ask what approach they were making, whether it was regional or national. No doubt it is an all-India question, but then it can have specific regional ramifications.

Mr. Speaker: He says, he does not deal with that.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार की तरफ से हरिजनों के लिए प्रचार और प्रोपेगेंडा तो बहुत होता है लेकिन वास्तव में उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं होता है ? हरिजनों के बारे में जितने भी निर्णय होते हैं उनमें से कोई भी लागू नहीं होता है, क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है ? मेरा बारह बरस का अनुभव है कि हरिजनों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह राय आपने अपनी जाहिर कर दी ।

Shri Gulshan. He was not here when I looked for him.

श्री गुलशन : मैं अभी आया हूं ।

पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो रकमें निर्धारित की गई थीं वे पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं हुई । अब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए कुछ रकम निर्धारित की जाएगी । क्या इस चौथी योजना में निर्धारित धनराशि तथा पिछली तीन योजनाओं में जो रकमें खर्च नहीं की जा सकीं, वे भी पूरी की पूरी चौथे योजनाकाल में खर्च की जायें ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us hope the whole of the allocations wil be utilised, but utilisation is not in our hands so much as in the hands of the respective State Governments.

श्री गुलशन : पिछली तीन योजनाओं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं एक बहुत सिम्पल सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । इस जुलाई में जो लड़के यूनीवर्सिटी में या डिग्री कालेज में दाखिल हुए और जिन्होंने आपके पास स्कालरशिप के लिए आवेदन-पत्र भेजा, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास एप्लाई किया, क्या उन सब को स्कालरशिप दे दिये गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी । उसमें कुछ डिसिशन लिये गये थे । क्या इस पर भी कोई डिसिशन लिया गया था जो सवाल आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : उन्होंने कहा था कि वेग क्वैश्चन है । मैं बिल्कुल सिम्पल क्वैश्चन करता हूं । पिछले सालों के बारे में मैं नहीं पूछता हूं, इसी साल की बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं । इसी साल जुलाई में जिन लड़कों ने एप्लाई किया क्या उनको आपने स्कालरशिप दे दिये हैं ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनको दे दिये गये होंगे । अगर नहीं दिये गये हैं और हमारे नोटिस में यह चीज आयेगी, तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Education of Handicapped

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*407. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions for the education of the crippled and physically handicapped which have got hospital facilities in India; and

(b) whether any sample surveys have been made to determine the percentage of the crippled in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 32 institutions for the handicapped have hospital facilies, 93 institutions have not got such facilities and information from remaining 70 institutions has not yet been received.

(b) Limited sample surveys of all categories of handicapped were undertaken in four cities but these do not provide adequate data.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the education of the handicapped is not spreading because of the dearth of trained occupational therapists, physiotherapists and speech therapists, what specific action has the Government taken to expand the existing institutions which are providing this training and to start new institutions for providing post-graduate training?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): It is true that we have not an abundant supply of proper instructions for our institutions catering to the handicapped children and the hon. Member is quite right when she says that this problem should be looked into urgently, namely, the question of supply of adequate number of instructors and training adequate number in future.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the fact that the various organisations have been making repeated requests to start institutions for higher education of the deaf and the dumb and no action has been taken so far, may I know what action Government is going to take to provide such facilities during the Fourth Plan and the remaining period of the Third Plan?

Shri A. K. Sen: I can assure the hon. Member that we shall give the most sympathetic consideration to all such schemes, subject to the usual financial control.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्रिपल्ड चिल्ड्रेन के स्कूलों और संस्थाओं को भारत सरकार कितने प्रतिशत सहायता देती है, आर्थिक और दूसरे प्रकार से, विशेषकर अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में, और डेफ एण्ड डम्ब का हैन्डीकैप दूर हो सके, इस के लिये क्या कोई उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: We do give assistance to all, including the one with which Mrs. Nigam is closely associated and I can tell you that some of these institutions are rendering admirable service. In some cases we even neglect little financial irregularities which are not so serious for the purpose of assisting them in their work.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is having any employment agencies for the employment of these handicapped children, especially those who are blind, deaf and dumb?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a separate question but I can tell the hon. Member that we have started taking steps in that direction.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार सारे भारत में कितने इंस्टिट्यूशन्स रन कर रही है ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to carry out a survey of the crippling influence of the controllers on the managers of the institutions which already exist; if not, why not?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : इसके लिये दूसरी संस्था बनाई जानी चाहिये, नहीं तो हैन्डीकैप्ड चिल्ड्रेन बनाइये ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that there is neither adequate provision for the education of the handicapped and no survey has been made nor is there provision of the employment of the trained handicapped people, may I know what concrete steps is the Government proposing to take in this matter?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is true that we have not had a survey of all the handicapped children nor is it possible to do so immediately, but so far as the employment of all handicapped children is concerned, we are taking proper steps in that direction to see that every handicapped child who is trained for a vocation is helped to secure employment suitable to his education and training.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये जीवनयापन के

साधन जुटाने की दृष्टि से क्या सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि इस देश में कितने लंगड़े हैं, कितने लूले हैं, कितने बहरे हैं और कितने अन्धे हैं ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अब तक यह कोशिश नहीं हुई है ।

Gonda Elections

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*408. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has instituted an enquiry into the conduct of certain U.P. Officials connected directly or indirectly with the Gonda Parliamentary elections, 1962;

(b) whether the enquiry has been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; the Election Commission has ordered an inquiry under section 137 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, into the conduct of certain officials of the Government of U.P. in connection with the Gonda Parliamentary elections, 1962.

(b) The enquiry has just started and is in the preliminary stages.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know whether any action has been taken against the concerned officers connected directly or indirectly with the Gonda Parliamentary elections of 1962?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): So far as action is concerned, that is within the disciplinary jurisdiction of the respective State Governments, but it is a fact that the State of Uttar Pradesh has already suspended some of the officers and disciplinary action has started against them.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know the number of those officers concerned and the allegations against them?

Shri A. K. Sen: I can give the number, but it will be my submission that this House will refrain from discussing it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The number may be given.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall give the number: six officers.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस निर्वाचन का जो सब से बड़ा सूत्रधार था, सी० बी० गुप्त, जो इस सारे के सारे मामले में आफिसर्स की डेफिनिशन में नहीं आता, और जिस के ऊपर सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी थी, उस के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया जा रहा है ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि ऐसे सवाल यहां पर नहीं उठने चाहियें ।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : क्यों नहीं उठने चाहियें ? बिना सी० बी० गुप्त की परमिशन के क्या सारी बातें . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : अगर यह सवाल नहीं उठता तो यह सवाल ही क्यों पूछने दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों पूछा गया था यह तो आप को ज्यादा मालूम होना चाहिये । मुझे क्या मालूम ? यहां पर सवाल यह है कि एक आदमी के बखिलाफ सब कुछ कहा जा रहा है । तो या तो उस के खिलाफ एलेक्शन पिटिशन हो सकती थी, जो कि हुई, या अगर उसने कोई क्रिमिनल अफन्स किया है तो सीधे कोई आदमी दरखास्त दे

सकता है और वह जो चाहे कहे । किसी सदन को या सरकार को यह कहां अख्त्यार है कि वह किसी आदमी के बखिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन ले ले ?

श्री बड़े : मेरी विनती यह है कि यह सवाल उठता है क्योंकि इस में लिखा हुआ है कि एलेक्शन कमिशन उन के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी कर रहा है । ऐसी हालत में नैचुरली यह सवाल उठता है कि एलेक्शन कमिशन ने सी० बी० गुप्त के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं की । अगर यह सवाल नहीं पूछा जायेगा तो क्या पूछा जायेगा ?

That is the most important and vital question here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: With regard to the observations you have just now made in regard to the incompetence of the Government to do anything against the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh—to proceed against him—, may I point out that we have a provision, section 137, of the Representation of the People Act which enables the Government to proceed against any person concerned under the circumstances?

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि जो निर्णय है उस के अन्दर वह कहा गया है कि यू० पी० सरकार ने, या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने, निगम को कलेक्टर ने गोरखपुर डिवीजन का कमिश्नर बनाया और उन्होंने श्री दांडेकर को एलेक्शन के अन्दर हराया । इस प्रकार निर्णय के अन्दर सीधा जिक्र आया हुआ है कि यह अधिकारी था । इस प्रश्न के सिलसिले में सी० बी० गुप्त का नाम क्यों नहीं आता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यह कहा था कि अगर उस ने कोई फौजदारी जुर्म किया है तो कोर्ट के अन्दर उस के बखिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है, डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन । लेकिन अभी तक जो कुछ कहा गया उस से यह बात क्लिअर नहीं हुई । जिस सेक्शन का जिक्र श्री कपूर सिंह ने किया उस के लफ्ज मुझे याद नहीं रहे । इसलिये मैं सीधा जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, चाहे वह गलत हो या दुरुस्त हो ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: My point of order is that you have always ruled that no State Government matters pertaining to the State Governments will be discussed in this House and also that the persons concerned have no chance of defending themselves and therefore either individual matters or matters pertaining to the State Governments should not be discussed here.

Mr. Speaker: It can be distinguished. Shri Sharma would realise that there has been an election petition and the tribunal has made certain observations.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit, Sir, that in this matter the Election Commission is making an enquiry about the actions of some Government officers? According to the Supreme Court decision, the Chief Minister is also, when he is in office, is a public servant. So, if he has also committed an irregularity, I think it should come under the purview of the Election Commission to make enquiries on that.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): The Chief Minister was not mentioned.

Shri Shinkre: On a point of order, Sir. The question relates to U.P. officials. How does the Chief Minister come in here?

Mr. Speaker: He is right in that.

Shri Ranga: At the time of the elections—by-elections or general elections—the local Government is the agency through which the Election Commission can function. To that extent, it is the responsibility of the Union Government and the Election

Commission. Here, the Chief Minister had taken the trouble to write to the then Prime Minister. The then Prime Minister asked him to conduct necessary enquiries and see that the guilty people were taken to task. Apart from what the Election Commission has begun to do either by its own initiative or on the advice of the tribunal, I suggest it is the duty of the Union Government to have instituted an enquiry into the conduct of the then Chief Minister and of those who were working under his authority, as a result of which all those election scandals that had been brought to the notice of the election tribunal took place.

Mr. Speaker: The question reads:

> "whether it is a fact that the Centre has instituted an enquiry into the conduct of certain U.P. officials. . ."

I agree with the point of order raised. Here, the question is about officials only. Therefore, the question of the Chief Minister does not arise.

Shri Ranga: I raised the other point, namely, why is it that the Government of India has not thought it fit to enquire into the conduct of the Chief Minister?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Agricultural Education

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*409. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the spread of agricultural education in terms of the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Review Committee, appointed by the University Grants Commission for studying the standard of agricultural education, has made suggestions for improved measures; and

(c) the arrangement made for providing financial assistance to the Agricultural Universities for research schemes undertaken on behalf of Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The annual intake of students in Institutions imparting Agricultural Education upto degree level has increased from 5,600 at the end of the 2nd Plan to 7,500 in 1962-63 as against the target of 6,200 fixed in the Plan.

(b) The Report of this Committee is still awaited.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has hitherto been giving financial assistance to Agricultural Universities for research schemes undertaken on behalf of the Council on 50:50 basis. The Council has, however, recently decided that quantum of such grants should be raised to 100 per cent in future.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government knows that the income of the small agriculturists can only be altered if they are allowed to go in for processing, marketing and manufacturing? If so, may I know whether Government wants to introduce a form of reorientation in the agricultural education keeping that in view?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question relates to agricultural education and the progress achieved. No doubt, the point raised by the hon. Member is important, but I am not sure whether it would come under this.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Education brings in the factor of reorientation also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Of course, anything can be linked to anything else. This is about the progress of education, with regard to reaching of targets for the Third Plan, for which in terms of numbers 6,200 was fixed and we have reached 7,500 in numbers. That is the answer given. With regard to other things, we would rather await the report of the Review Committee with regard to the standards and other contents of education.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In regard to research schemes, may I know whether Government has taken note of the factor that the question of motivation and incentives also has to be emphasised and if so, what has been done in that regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a highly technical question, because I really do not know what is the motivation as far as research is concerned. If it is giving them more academic freedom and giving them incentives by recognising the merit of research scholarships, all that is taken into consideration.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, इस वक्त कितने कृषि शिक्षालय चल रहे हैं और इस वक्त खाद्य की कमी को देखते हुए क्या कुछ और बढ़ाने का विचार सरकार कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was intended to have six agricultural universities during the Third Plan and these six universities have been established. One was established during the Second Plan period. Therefore, seven universities are functioning now.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that in the field of veterinary education, the Third Plan target of 19 colleges was achieved last year and yet the number of students seeking admission in those colleges fell far short of the capacity of those institutions; if so, may I know the reasons for this lack of interest for veterinary education among the students of agriculture?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is still a shortage as far as veterinary graduates are concerned. This is mainly because the prospects are not attractive for students to attend these colleges. Therefore, their scales of pay will have to be looked into and sufficiently increased so as to attract these students to attend these colleges.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : मेरे विचार में यह प्रश्न शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित था, लेकिन खाद्य मंत्रालय को रेफर कर दिया गया है । कृषि शिक्षा के बारे में देश में यह आम शिकायत है कि जो लोग इस की डिग्री ले कर निकलते हैं उन को केवल किताबी ज्ञान होता है, उन को गांवों के हालात का पता नहीं होता । क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय शिक्षा मंत्रालय को या उस एजेंसी को जोकि यह शिक्षा देती है, यह परामर्श देगा कि जो लोग इस की डिग्री लेना चाहें उन को चार साल के लम्ब कोर्स के समय में से कम से कम एक वर्ष का समय गांवों के अन्दर बिताना चाहिए और यह आवश्यक कर दिया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This aspect is always kept in mind and we are trying to give a practical orientation to agricultural education. As I have already stated, the Review Committee is also looking into it. When we get their report, we shall further look into it.

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि के कालिजों में जो दाखिला किया जाता है क्या उस में उन लड़कों का ध्यान रखा जाता है जो दस-दस साल से खेती-बाड़ी का काम कर रहे होते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the purpose of entering these colleges certain academic qualifications are necessary. The candidates should have passed either Higher Secondary or Intermediate with Science. I do not think

anybody who has been working for ten years in the farms would be available with such qualifications for entry. If anybody with these academic qualifications and practical experience in farms applies, certainly he will be considered.

श्री गुलशन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ देर और इन्तिजार कर लो ।

श्री गुलशन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा और सब्र कर लो ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Our experience is that after agricultural education those who become experts go to service rather than to agriculture. May I know what steps are taken to see that those who take agricultural education go to agriculture in the field and not to service?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now, people are required for service they do not do merely desk work. They have got to do extension work now particularly in the community development areas. Therefore, when they take up service it is not for the purpose of clerical work, it is for the purpose of doing technical work and they are required for that kind of work.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is it a fact that a large number of these students who have completed this educational course are unemployed because they are not getting any suitable employment anywhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no information of unemployment among properly qualified agricultural graduates.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: The hon. Minister just now stated that agricultural education has been extended up to post-graduate college course. Are the Government aware that students who are given education with an agricultural bias in the secondary stage are not able to get education in the agricultural schools and colleges and thus their general education is wasted?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I could not follow the trend of the question If the question is about persons who have had an agricultural bias during the secondary courses getting admission in the agricultural college, that is always kept in mind, but the number of seats available are limited and all of them cannot be provided with seats.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low Price Shops

*410. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the opening of low-price foodgrains shops for identifiable low income groups in big cities in place of the existing fair price shops;

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Major Ports

*411. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of the funds earmarked for the expansion and modernisation of

major ports during the Third Plan period will remain unutilized; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Tabe of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3568/64.]

Working of Fair Price Shops

***412. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team under the leadership of Professor V. M. Dandekar for reviewing the working of Fair Price Shops for foodgrains, the pricing of the grains sold through these shops and for Examining the general impact of the sale of food-grains through fair price shops on the food-grains market has since submitted its report; and

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Early in 1965.

Fare Meters for Scooter-Rickshaws in Delhi

***413. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2333 on the 21st April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the fitment of fare meters on scooter-rickshaws in Delhi has been made compulsory; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The State Transport Authority, Delhi have decided that fresh permits would be granted only in respect of such new auto-rickshaws as are fitted with an approved fare meter. Since, however, these meters are not available in sufficient numbers, the enforcement of the above decision has been postponed by that Authority.

Subsequently, M|s International Instruments Limited, Bangalore, have offered a fare meter costing about Rs. 250 and this is now being tested in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The question of compulsory fitment of fare meters on auto-rickshaws will be taken up by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, on receipt of a report from that Laboratory.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

***414. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to initiate measures to forge a link between Co-operative marketing societies and consumers' co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been asked to initiate the following measures:

1. Co-operative marketing societies should initiate immediate action to assess the requirements of food-grains of wholesale consumer stores and arrange for their bulk purchases on mutually agreed terms.

2. Local consumer co-operatives should be encouraged to effect their purchases of foodgrains through marketing societies.

3. Co-ordination between the State Marketing Societies and State Federation of wholesale co-operative stores should be provided through mutual representation on the Board of Directors of these organisations.

4. A joint co-ordination committee at the state level might be set up consisting of representatives of the Cooperation Department and the two apex organisations namely the State Co-operative Marketing Society and

the Federation of Wholesale Co-operative Stores.

5. In respect of inter-state co-ordination the apex marketing societies in surplus areas should work in close touch with the wholesale stores in the different states.

The State Governments are in general agreement with the measures suggested above and are taking steps to implement them.

Sugar Distribution in Capital

*415. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar supply system in Delhi has been very faulty and several complaints regarding the unsatisfactory working of the voluntary sugar distribution system have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Some complaints have been receiving regarding non-issue of sugar cards by voluntary organisations.

(b) Remedial measures were taken by the Administration. Proposal to issue official sugar cards and to improve the system of distribution is also under consideration.

Ban on Manufacture of A and B Varieties of Sugar

*416. **Shri K. N. Pande:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by an order of Government the manufacture of A and B varieties have been prohibited from different grades of sugar being made in the vacuum pan sugar factories;

(b) if so, the advantages which are expected to accrue;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to the prohibitory order, many factories have to change the process of manufacture of sugar from carbonation to sulphitation with the result that not only good qualities of sugar will be eliminated from the field, but will cause retrenchment of several thousand workers; and

(d) if so, the precautionary measure adopted to avoid unemployment at the time when the problem of unemployment is so acute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In manufacture of bold grains some quantity of sugar is lost in the process of remelting and reboiling. The ban on the production of these two grades will also make for economy of fuel (bagasse). In consumption also, some waste is involved in as much as bold grains take more time to dissolve.

(c) This is not correct.

(d) Does not arise.

Arrivals of Paddy in U.P. Markets

*417. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fact that arrivals of paddy in U.P. markets are very poor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chief Minister of U.P. has requested the Central Government to raise slightly the paddy prices fixed recently; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The market arrivals of paddy in U.P. were lower in October and November, compared to the arrivals in the corresponding months last year. In December the arrivals have improved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Election Procedure

***418. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has, in pursuance of the deliberations at the conference he held with represenattives of political parties three months ago in New Delhi, formulated concrete proposals for amendment of election laws, rules and procedures; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir; no concrete proposals for amendment of election laws, rules and procedure have been formulated by the Chief Election Commissioner so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Building of Ships in Finland

***419. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Finland have offered to build three ships for India on credit;

(b) if so, the terms of the credit; and

(c) whether this credit would be utilized for building the ships in the public or private sector?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No such offer has been received from the Government of Finland. However, a Finnish Shipyard in the private sector has offered to construct three cargo vessels (colliers) of approximately 13,000 D.W.T. each at a total cost of £3.24 million (Rs. 43.2 million) for Indian parties on the following credit terms:—

5 per cent of price payment on order.

10 per cent of price on delivery of vessel.

85 per cent over a period of 10 years on delivery of ships with interest at 5 per cent per annum on outstanding balances.

(c) Since, however, it is considered advisable not to go in for more colliers for the present, the possibiliy of building passenger and tramp ships in Finland is being explored.

Price of Sugarcane

***420. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to fix the basic minimum price of sugarcane for this year;

(b) how far it differs from the price announced in March last and also the extent of the difference in recovery rate;

(c) whether any rebate in basic excise duty on production of sugar is proposed to be given on increased volume of production in excess of the production in 1962; and

(d) how far the consequent rise in the cost of production is likely to be absorbed by the factories and how far it would be passed on to the consumers by way of increased prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic minimum price of sugarcane fixed now is Rs. 5.36 per quintal at factory gate, linked to a recovery of 10.4 per cent or below, as against Rs. 4.96 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or below, announced in March 1964. The difference in recovery rate remains the same namely an increase of 4 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent rise in recovery above the basic recovery which now is 10.4 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. A rebate of 50 per cent in basic excise duty will be allowed on production of sugar during the months of October-November, 1964 which is in excess of the production during the corresponding months in 1962.

(d) The entire increase in the price of sugarcane is reflected in the ex-factory prices of sugar fixed by Government.

Research in Agriculture

*421. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed some new varieties of high yielding crops by utilising gamma rays;

(b) if so, to what extent this new technique is likely to increase the production; and

(c) the arrangements being made to distribute them among the farmers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes. A new variety of wheat named N. P. 836 has been developed by using Gamma rays.

(b) In the trials conducted during the last three years N.P. 836 has given 5—10 per cent more yield than the parent strain N.P. 799.

(c) The seeds of this variety are being multiplied in Bihar and are being distributed to farmers.

Cash Crops

*422. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a Corporation to boost the production of cash crops by utilising one million acres of waste land;

(b) whether the Ministry of Commerce has been pressing his Ministry to help increase oilseed production for larger exports;

(c) whether the Ministry has recommended that oilseed production in the command areas of Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar, Hirakud and Bhakra Nangal dams should be made compulsory; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to popularise double-cropping of groundnut with wheat and other crops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A proposal for establishing a Corporation for reclamation and cultivation of some of the waste lands in the country primarily for growing export oriented Crops is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) This recommendation has been made by the Working Group set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

for formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan for commercial crops production.

(d) The concerned State Governments have been asked to take up during the current plan pilot package units of groundnut in the newly irrigated areas for the purpose of demonstrating the potentialities of groundnut as a double crop.

Agricultural Production in Bihar

1082. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the main cause for the failure in achievement of targets of Agricultural production in Bihar;

(b) the advice given from time to time to Bihar to step up production and the result thereof; and

(c) whether the agricultural production in Bihar has suffered on account of non-availability of adequate finance and technical guidance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During the first three years of the Third Plan the production of food grains has not shown any advance over the level reached in 1960-61 due to adverse weather conditions. In 1962-63, production of rice, sugarcane, jute and mesta suffered due to insufficient rains in the early season and floods in the months of August-September 1962. In the same year, Rabi production suffered mainly for want of rains. Again in 1963-64, Rabi crops received a severe set back due to failure of rains and spell of cold wave.

(b) and (c). The Joint Central Team visited the State in 1963 and 1964 and after reviewing the Plan Programmes of the State Government made a number of suggestions. The main suggestions made were:

(i) effecting improvements in the working of seed multiplication farms;

(ii) giving increased attention to the popularisation of fertilisers specially urea,

(iii) making larger allocations for soil conservation,

(iv) strengthening the programmes for extended use of improved implements and plant protection,

(v) co-ordination and streamlining of agricultural administration, and

(vi) strengthening and revitalization of co-operative societies.

Increased allocation to the State Government for accelerating minor irrigation, soil conservation and agricultural production programmes were also made.

It is not correct to say that Agricultural Production in Bihar has suffered due to inadequate failure or technical guidance.

Transport Co-operative Societies in Kerala

1083. { Shri A. V. Raghavan: / Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transport co-operative societies registered in Kerala so far; the number of members in each society and the number of members who have been employed in each society;

(b) whether under Section 22 of the Kerala Motor Taxation Act, 1963 co-operative societies have been given any concession in the matter of taxes, if so, the names of societies which have so far qualified to get the tax concession;

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the transport co-operative societies in satisfying the conditions laid down in Section 22; and

(d) whether any representations have been received to amend this

section of the Act; and if so, the action Government propose to take to confer the benefit of tax concession on transport co-operative societies?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 21. The details of members and employee-members of each society are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3569/64.]

(b) Section 22 of the Act does not envisage any special concession to transport cooperatives. Section 21 of the Act, however, provides for 50 per cent reduction in the tax in the case of societies which satisfy the conditions laid down therein. The following four societies have so far qualified for this concession:

(1) Paravoor Private Motor Workers Co-operative Society (No. Q. 97).

(2) Kerala Goods Transport Co-operative Society, Trivandrum.

(3) Malabar Motor Transport Co-operative Society Ltd. for Ex-servicemen, Kozhikode.

(4) Malabar Motor Transport Co-operative Society Ltd. for Ex-servicemen (Palghat-Branch).

(c) It has been brought to the notice of the State Government that transport co-operative societies find it difficult to satisfy the conditions laid down in Section 21 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

(d) Yes. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

Raw Variety of Rose

1084. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a raw variety of rose is being evolved at the Essential Oil Plantation in Dehradun to be named after Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru;

(b) if so, the details of the variety; and

(c) whether any foreign Rose Plants will be joined to develop the new rose variety?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is understood that a private plantation near Dehra Dun proposes to evolve a new variety of rose and name it after Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as the variety has yet to be developed.

Bridges on West Coast Road

1085. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of bridges proposed to be constructed on the West Coast road in the Kasargod and Kozhikode Divisions of Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the bridges constructed so far and those likely to be taken up for construction during the remaining period of the Third Plan; and

(c) the steps being taken to expediate the construction of the remaining bridges?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3570/64.] Fourteen bridges have been completed and work on ten out of the remaining thirteen is in progress.

(c) Every effort is being made to complete the construction of the remaining bridges as early as possible. It is expected that all the bridges will be completed within two years.

Poultry Farming

1086. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved three major schemes on the poultry front in Kerala, as part of the "crash programme" for livestock and poultry production; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when they will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Three schemes for (i) establishment of one Intensive Poultry Development Block at Petta (Trivandrum), (ii) establishment of Egg Collection Centres and Storage Depots at Chenghanur and (iii) providing credit facilities to poultry farmers have been approved for Kerala under the Crash Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.97 lakhs in 1964—66. All the three schemes are intended to be fully implemented by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Agricultural Production

1087. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of agricultural production programme under the Third Five Year Plan in Maharashtra; and

(b) the names of the Districts in Maharashtra which attained targets in food production together with the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of foodgrains in Maharashtra from the base level (1960-61) of 63·66 lakh tonnes to 81.26 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. The production of food-grains crops in Maharashtra in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 60.70, 65.23 and 67.49 lakh tonnes respectively. The decline in the production in 1961-62 was specially due to excessive rains in September-October 1961. In 1962-63, however, the agricultural production recovered and by 1963-64 recorded further advances.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Singapore-Madras Shipping Service

1088. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accommodation available for passengers in the ships bound for Singapore from Madras and Nagapattinam is not sufficient and that a large number of them stand in the waiting list to get their chance for passage;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the present state of affairs; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to run an additional possenger ship between Madras and Singapore?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The passenger services between India and Malaya are operated by the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. by their vessels s.s. 'Rajula' and s.s. 'State of Madras' resectively. The passenger carrying capacity of each of these vessels is as under:—

	s.s. 'Rajula'	s.s. 'State of Madras'
Saloon . . .	172	150
Bunk . . .	426	231
Deck (fair season) .	1310	736
(Foul season) .	973	698

There is ample accommodation available in both Saloon and Bunk class from Madras and Nagapattinam to Straits ports. The shipping companies do not maintain any waiting list on this service and the two ships generally sail with some vacant accommotion.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is at present no proposal to run an additional passenger ship between Madras and Singapore.

Madras-Singapore Shipping Service

1089. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate sanitary facilities are not provided to the Deck Passengers in the ships plying between Madras and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the present condition?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) No, Sir. The 'State of Madras' belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India fully complies, *inter alia*, with the provisions relating to sanitation contained in Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules, 1964, while s.s. 'Rajula' belonging to British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, has been exempted from compliance of Rule 24(1)(a) and (b) of the said Rules to the extent of providing 7 wash basins and 3 showers as it was extremely difficult to provide them on board the ship, the vessel being very old, built in 1926.

(b) Does not arise.

Tickets for Singapore-Madras Ship Journey

1090. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints that the passage tickets for passengers bound for Madras and Nagapattinam from Singapore in the ship 'State of Madras' are being sold in black market at Singapore due to a heavy demand; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to put an end to this malpractice?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There have been complaints mostly of general nature from the public with the result that it has been found difficult to investigate them. However, the Shipping Corporation of India to whom the ship belongs have adopted a very comprehensive procedure to thwart any attempt at transferring tickets and selling them in black market.

(b) Does not arise.

Singapore-Madras Shipping Service

1091. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the charges for ticket for the passengers in the ship 'State of Madras' bound for Singapore from Madras and Nagapattinam includes the charges for the food supplied to passengers; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to exclude the charges for food from the amount of the ticket in view of the great dis-satisfaction of the passengers in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Crash Programme for Agriculture

1092. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the allotment made to Madras State for 1964-65 under crash programme for development of fisheries and agriculture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following amounts have been sanctioned so far for Madras State under the centrally sponsored Special Development Programmes (crash programme) for the development of fisheries, agriculture and animal husbandry:

	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	*Period*
(*i*) Fisheries	41·91	1964-65
(*ii*) Agriculture : (Horticulture development)	1·07	1964-65
iii) Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Piggery	188·27	1964-65
(*iv*) Sheep & Wool Development	20·26	1964-65

Development of Cheruvathur-Kasargode Road

1093. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minster of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the road from Cheruvathur to Kassargode into a major district road in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge across Chandragiri river; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government are understood to have proposals to develop this road into a major District Road and to construct a bridge across the Chandragiri river.

(c) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

New Coastal Road Between Ernakulam and Kunnamkulam

1094. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new coastal road to connect Ernakulam and Kunnamkulam through the coastal regions of the Cochin area;

(b) if so, when the construction work will commence; and

(c) the estimated cost of the road?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Kerala have a proposal for taking up the work of constructing a road to connect Ernakulam and Kunnamakulam during the Fourth Plan period subject to its inclusion in their programme of works to be finalised for that Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 142 lakhs.

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

1095. { **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:** / **श्री किशन पटनायक ।**

क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गत वर्ष हुई सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ख) इन में से कितनी दुर्घटनायें दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों से सम्बन्धित थीं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) 7867 (1-12-1963 से 30-11-1964 तक) ।

(ख) 1557 ।

खादी का प्रचार

*1096. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** / **श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी आयोग की सदस्यता और खादी प्रचार का काम कुछ लोगों का एकाधिकार बन गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे जनप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बाल अधिनियम, 1960

*1097. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल अधिनियम, 1960 के उपबन्धों की क्रियान्विति में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस अधिनियम के कार्यकरण के परिणामस्वरूप उसमें कुछ संशोधन करना आवश्यक पाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, संशोधन विधेयक के कब तक पेश किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) बाल अधिनियम, 1960 गोआ, दमन और दियू तथा पांडीचेरी सहित सभी संघीय क्षेत्रों में लागू होता है । यह दिल्ली तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघीय क्षेत्रों में पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । मनीपुर प्रशासन ने इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम बनाये हैं । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पांडीचेरी, गोआ, दमन और दियू तथा त्रिपुरा के प्रशासन आवश्यक संस्थान तथा सेवाएं स्थापित करने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

(ख) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Crops Damaged by Floods

1098. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total estimated loss to different crops (separately) on account of (i) floods and (ii) other natural calamities this year in the country (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

Travel Development Plan and Services

1099. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the seminar on 'Travel Development Plan and Services' held in Prague in October, 1964;

(b) if so, the nature of representation and participation in the seminar; and

(c) what important subjects were considered?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. A Travel Research Seminar was held in Prague from 12th to 16th October, 1964 under the auspices of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations at which India was represented.

(b) The Government of India was represented by Shri S. N. Chib, Director General, Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport who was invited to attend the Seminar as a guest-speaker and to take part in the dis-

cussions on the various items of the agenda. About 145 delegates from different parts of the world attended the Seminar.

(c) The subjects considered were as follows:—

Main Themes:

(i) Definition of travel plant.

(ii) Roles of the State and the private sector in the development of tourism.

(iii) International finance and investments in the field of tourism.

Working Group Sessions:

I. *Planning Development of Tourism*:

(a) Development of travel plant at the national level in Mexico.

(b) Some administrative, economic and financial problems raised by the development of Languedoc.

(c) Some structural aspects concerning the development of a tourist resort.

II. *Traditional Accommodation*:

(a) Comparative study on hotel laws.

(b) State-owned hotel chains—the Tunisian experiment.

(c) Hotel construction in Bulgaria.

(d) International hotel chains.

III. *Supplementary Accommodation and Services*:

(a) Reception and information services at the national level.

(b) Tourist reception and information services at the regional level.

(c) Some accessory receptive facilities in tourist resorts.

(d) Supplementary accommodation and national parks.

Of the above, the subject presented by the Government of India was:

'Reception and Information Services at the national level'.

The quality, type and nature of services which could and should be provided by tourist organisations at the national level was discussed and the following conclusions were reached:

1. Countries representing the greatest potential market should be selected for the dissemination of information on the territory and means of access to it; accommodation available; customs, currency and other regulations; and events of tourist interest that take place.

2. The dissemination of information should be done through branch offices of the national tourist organisation; through selected travel agents; carriers; institutions; clubs and official posts in the market concerned.

3. Where no office exists, a mailing list of leading members of the travel industry should be maintained and sample copies of tourist literature mailed to these regularly with a covering letter inviting them to requisition the stocks required.

4. Selected travel agencies should be invited on educational visits at the expense of the host country to provide them with first-hand information of the country they are selling.

5. Reception facilities for foreign visitors at points of entry should be of a high standard and welcoming and hospitable in tone.

6. Fully qualified and informed staff in all Departments of the Government likely to come in contact with the foreign tourists should be available.

7. Advantage should be taken of fellowships awarded by the U.N.

and on the Colombo Plan for the training of tourist personnel.

8. The Central Tourist Organisation should maintain close links with provincial centres and keep them supplied with information and literature on the country as a whole.

Elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly

1100. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Koya:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has been approached by the Government of Orissa for the postponement of mid-term elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly and to hold them along with the General Elections;

(b) if so, whether opinions of the leading opposition parties would be obtained before any decision is taken in the matter; and

(c) how long it will take to come to a final decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir. The Election Commission has not been approached by the Government of Orissa for the postponement of mid-term elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly and to hold them along with the General Elections.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

विकास खंड

1101. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक-सभा में प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य के आधार पर विकास खंडों के लिये कुछ और योजनायें तैयार की गयी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं और उन्हें कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिए कोई पुनरीक्षित कार्यक्रम इन विकास खंडों को भेजा गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य में कोई नयी योजनायें को शुरू करने की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है लेकिन सामुदायिक विकास संगठन की गतिविधियों को खाद्य उपज बढ़ाने में केन्द्रित करने पर बल दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि व स्थानीय साधनों को पूर्ण रूप से जुटा कर और पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं और विस्तार एजेंसी के माध्यम से प्रयत्न करके रबी और खरीफ़ आन्दोलन आयोजित करें ।

पशुओं की नस्ल

1102. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री बृजराज सिंह–कोटा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3571/64]

Extraction of Timber from Neil Island

1103. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the terms and conditions of the contract awarded to M|s. Kamal & Co. for extraction of timber from the Neil Island in the Andamans Group, the Andamans' Forest Department is required to supply LCT boat for carriage of timber from the Neil Island;

(b) whether the Forest Department has supplied any LCT to the contractor, if so, the number of times the LCT has been supplied so far; and

(c) whether Government are aware that they could get higher rates of royalty if the tenderers knew that the Forest Department would supply the LCT for carrying timber from the said Island?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No. It is not obligatory.

(b) Yes; Nine trips of LCT have been given so far.

(c) Andamans Forest Department have not enough boats to take up transport commitments of private parties and as such the question of mentioning in Tender Notice that the LCTs would be available to tenderers does not arise. LCT boats of the Andamans Forest Department could, however, subject to their availability, be lent to private contractors on payment of usual hire charges fixed for them, without hampering Departmental work.

Fair Price Shops

1104. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Sezhiyan:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops opened in the country during the last three months (State-wise); and

(b) the complaints, if any, received regarding the working of those fair price shops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A statement showing the number of fair price shops opened in the different States during the three months ending 31st October, 1964, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3572/64].

(b) Complaints were received in some cases by the State Governments who took suitable action in cases of delinquencies.

Delhi Milk Scheme

1105. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 84 on the 8th September, 1964 and state the steps taken so far by the Delhi Milk Scheme to make up the deficit of milk from other sources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 84 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 8th September, 1964 it was stated that the milk supply of the Delhi Milk Scheme from Uttar Pradesh was not likely to be reduced as a result of Cooperative Dairies being established by the U.P. Government. It is, however, a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme is facing a milk deficit since last summer season. The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase milk procurement by the Delhi Milk Scheme:—

(1) The newly commissioned chilling centre at Kithore has been leased out to U.P. Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd.

(2) A Scheme for procurement of milk through the Co-operatives in Punjab is being considered in con-

sultation with the Milk Commissioner, Punjab and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

(3) A proposal for organisation of milk collection in the Karnal area under the guidance of the Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, is under consideration.

(4) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U.P. has been approached to organise milk procurement on Co-operative lines near about Gajrola in Moradabad Distt.

(5) A Scheme for procuring milk departmentally from some areas in Meerut Distt. is being worked out, and

(6) Steps are being taken for selection of new areas in U.P. and Punjab for establishment of milk collecting stations.

Development of Horticulture

1106. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and grant sanctioned and given or proposed to be given to Punjab Government for the development of horticulture during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount given already during the Third Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Under the Special Development Programme the following amounts have been sanctioned for development of horticulture in Punjab as Centrally sponsored schemes for the years noted against them:—

(*i*) 1964-65—loan :		Rs. 4,20,000
	grant :	Rs. 94,644
(*ii*)	loan :	Rs. 20,000
	grant :	Rs. 2,45,456

No other central financial assistance has been given to the State Government for development of horticulture during the Third Five-Year Plan.

1772 (Ai) LSD—3.

Pattern of Teaching

1107. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Illinois has sent to the Government of India a report from an American Expert, Professor Frank H. Shuman, suggesting changes in the pattern of teaching in India;

(b) if so, what are his main suggestions; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No such report has been receivd by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सूअरों और घोड़ों को पालना

1108. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सूअरों, घोड़ों तथा खच्चरों के पालने तथा शूकर मांस के कारखाने खोलने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्थूल ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

सुअर-पालन विकास :

दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा

महाराष्ट्र में 3 प्रादेशिक सुअर पालन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। एक अन्य ऐसा केन्द्र आन्ध्र प्रदेश में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि प्रत्येक केन्द्र राज्य सुअर प्रजनन एककों सुअर-पालन विकास खण्डों में वितरण करने के लिए वर्ष भर में लगभग 1000 युवा सुअरों का उत्पादन करेगा। इन चारों केन्द्रों से संलग्न एक-एक सुअर-मांस फैक्टरी होगी।

देश भर में 23 सुअर प्रजनन एककों की स्थापना की गई है, इनमें से प्रत्येक एकक में प्रारम्भिक रूप से विदेशी नसल के 30 सुअरी तथा 6 सुअर होंगे। इन एककों में उत्पादित सुअर तथा सुअरियों को सुअर-पालन विकास खण्डों में वितरित किया जा रहा है (अब तक ऐसे 74 सुअर पालन विकास खण्ड स्थापित हो चुके हैं)।

हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1964-66 की अवधि में बिहार, केरल, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान के लिए 76.70 लाख रुपये की लागत से सुअर प्रजनन केन्द्र एवं सुअर-मांस कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। मद्रास तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में दो बड़े सुअर प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना के विषय में भी स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इस कार्य पर इन दो वर्षों में 5.96 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

घोड़ों तथा खच्चरों का प्रजनन :

तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत 12.89 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक अश्व-प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में परिवहन के लिए घोड़ों की एक उपयुक्त नसल तैयार की जाए। परन्तु अभी तक इस फार्म की स्थापना के लिए स्थान का चुनाव नहीं हुआ है।

Seed Farms

1109. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of experimental, demonstration, seed farms and mechanised farms, wholly or partly financed by the Union Government in different parts of the country; how many farms of each class are being run on profit and how many on loss; what is the total amount of annual loss or profit to Government over these farms during 1963-64;

(b) whether Government have any intention of transferring these farms, not yielding any profits, to private farmers or to co-operative farming societies and if so, what is their number; and

(c) the number of Cattle Breeding and dairy farms, wholly or partly financed by the Central Government, and the number and breed of cattle on each farm, and the annual profit or loss on every farm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as complete data are received from various States and Central Organisations.

Fishing Harbours

1110. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a proposal for the development of fishing harbours in major and minor ports;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Harbour Board has agreed to provide space for the fishing industry in major and minor ports and construct harbours and jetties for fishing boats, the cost being met by the Ministy of Food and Agriculture. A team of harbour experts assigned by the FAO are inspecting harbour sites to prepare a comprehensive scheme of pre-investment survey of fishing harbours. A number of harbour projects which have matured are being sanctioned under the Special Development Programme over the above the projects taken up by the States under the Third Plan.

(c) Government have decided (i) to sanction schemes of harbour development under the Special Development Programme and (2) to seek the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund for a pre-investment survey of fishing harbours for which a scheme is being drawn up by FAO experts.

गोमती नदी पर पुल

1111. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद:** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस व गाजीपुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर गोमती नदी पर पुल बनाया जा रहा है ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुल की रूप-रेखा में कुछ परिवर्तन भी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्यों व कहां तक, तथा पुल के कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की उम्मीद है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). पुल के खम्भों को बसाने के समय कुछ झुकाव व हटाव हो गया । इसके कारण पुल के दरों की लम्बाई में हेरफर करना पड़ा और इसकी वजह से पुल के खम्भों के ऊपरी ढांचे के डिजाइन में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया । पुल के मार्च 1966 तक तैयार होने की अ ;श

Harijan Welfare Schemes in Kerala

1112. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the Harijan Welfare schemes in Kerala State during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the amount utilised during these years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount provided	Amount utilised
1960-61 . .	82·22	71·44
1961-62 . .	24·23	17·28
1962-63 . .	19·35	17·57
1963-64 . .	24·55	16·28
TOTAL 1960-64 .	150·35	122·57

Instant Food

1113. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to produce instant food from bananas, limes, man-

goes, tomatoes and milk in India has been under negotiations between Indian and American interests, if so, the details of the contemplated schemes; and

(b) whether any such scheme has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes. A scheme to produce instant food from bananas, limes, mangoes, tomatoes and milk has been prepared by Shri Pundrick Almaula, Ramakada Building Ahmadabad, to set up a factory in collaboration with American interest at Bulsar, District Surat, Gujerat State. Licence under the Industries Development & Regulation Act has been issued to Shri Pundrick Almaula in December, 1963. The capacity of the plant will be one thousand metric tonnes per annum of instant foods (low moisture) from bananas, limes, mangoes, tomatoes and milk. 25 per cent of the finished product will have to be exported by the undertaking.

(b) Yes.

Mirya Bay Port

1114. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Maharashtra Government to make Mirya Bay in Ratnagiri District a major Port; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The State Government have already undertaken a scheme for providing an all-weather sheltered anchorage at Mirya Bay in Ratnagiri. They have recently proposed that in view of the likelihood of the traffic increasing on account of the proposed setting up of a pig iron plant at Mirya Bay and other likely development alongside berthing facilities should be developed at Mirya Bay and that it should be declared a major port so that the financial and executive responsibility may be taken over by the Central Government.

(b) At the National Harbour Board meeting held at Panjim in October, 1964, this subject was discussed and it was agreed that the State Government should prepare and furnish a Project Report on the subject so that the proposal can be considered further.

Consumer Co-operative Societies

1115. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consumers Co-operative Societies and the Marketing Societies registered during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the strength of the members of those societies and the share amount collected by the societies;

(c) whether any representations have been made that many consumers societies are not getting food-stuffs directly; and

(d) whether any loan limit has been fixed by the apex banks to encourage these societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raid on Food Godowns

1116. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4000 quintals of foodgrains seized or sealed by the Civil Supplies Department after raids on godowns in Delhi has been damaged by insects and is daily deteriorating;

(b) whether grains seized or sealed elsewhere in the country have not been put out for sale and continues to rot in godowns; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to prevent this serious loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Enquiries made from the Delhi Administration revail that no stocks or foodgrains were seized or sealed by the Civil Supplies Department. Licences, however, of a few dealers were suspended for committing breach of the Delhi Foodgrain Dealers' Licensing Order (II), 1964 and on receipt of applications from the concerned dealers for permission to dispose of the stocks held by them, they were permitted to dispose of the stocks. There is no report with the Delhi Administration to show that these stocks had sustained any damage.

(b) & (c). Information received from most of the State Governments/ Union Territories shows that wherever stocks of foodgrains were seized, timely steps were taken for their disposal and no damage was sustained. The replies from the Governments of Assam and Andhra Pradesh are still awaited.

Panchayati Raj Election Committee

1117. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Community Development & Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Panchayati Raj Election Committee; and

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Committee is at present visiting the various States for studying the composition and mode of elections to Panchayati Raj institutions there and eliciting the views of their members and the office bearers and of the State Governments. It has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report to Government by 31-3-1965.

Wells for Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

1118. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed under the Centrally sponsored schemes during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 for providing water facilities for Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The scheme "construction of wells" is not inclu-

ded under the Central Sector; it is a State Plan scheme. 3194 wells were constructed under the State sector programme during 1962-63 in 1963-64 (upto the last week of July, 1963). Information for the remaining period during 1963-64 and for 1964-65 is not yet available.

(b) Rs. 33.868 lakhs.

Visit of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. to U.P.

1119. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the places visited by him and problems noted thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Uttar Pradesh twice during 1962-63 and 1963-64; he went to Banaras (in August, 1962) to study the conditions of the sweepers and scavengers and once to Allahabad, (in March, 1963) in connection with the work relating to his duties as Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Consumer Cooperative Stores in U.P.

1120. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns selected for organising consumer cooperative stores under Central scheme in 1964-65 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the stores in towns which came under the Central scheme in 1963-64 have started functioning in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the number of such stores functioning and the number of people benefited by each store?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Wholesale stores in 15 towns of U.P. were organised in 1964—between January 1 and March 31. During the financial year 1964-65 no new town was selected for this purpose. A complete list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3573/64].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all 27 wholesale stores with 338 primary units are functioning. Since sales are open to members as well as to non-members it is not possible to say how many people have been benefited.

Handicrafts Tools from Japan

1121. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 450 on the 29th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the officer of the All India Handicraft Board who was deputed to Japan for making a selection and preparing a list of tools and equipment for the use of Indian craftsmen has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). No report has been submitted by the officer so far. He has made out a list of tools and equipment for purchase by the Board with a view to mechanising handicrafts industry in India.

Tube-Wells in U.P.

1122. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is incurring

heavy losses every year on the tube-well scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the reasons for the above losses; and

(c) the reason and the measures suggested to minimise the above losses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes; the primary responsibility of construction and maintenance of Irrigation Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh is the concern of the State Government. The reasons for the losses as reported by the State Government are mainly due to rise in the cost of construction and maintenance, non-availability of power supply from Rihand, high power rates and time taken for full development of irrigation on a tubewell, without a corresponding rise in the irrigation rates.

The important steps taken by the State Government to minimise these losses are as follows:—

(i) The water channels from State tubewells are extended to two miles of *Pucca* and 3 miles of *Kutcha* as against the earlier lengths of one and two miles respectively, to ensure better and optimum utilization of tubewell water; continuous efforts are being made to renovate the old distribution system, so that water can reach up to the ends of the command of tubewells without any difficulty; it has, also been decided to maintain the 'kutcha' water channels by the State Government instead of being maintained by cultivators as hitherto. Further, a legislation has been enacted by amending the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act to enable the State Government to take up construction of field channels speedily, where such channels are not constructed by the beneficiaries themselves.

(ii) Introduction of Agriculture Extension Service on selected tubewells for educating cultivators in regard to proper application of tubewell water etc.

(iii) Grant of renumeration to Tubewell Operators and Tubewell Mistries for ensuring speedy development of tubewell irrigation.

Sugar Research Plant

1123. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to have a sugar research plant in collaboration with the sugar-mill owners; and

(b) if so, how far the mill-owners are willing to participate in this venture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss of Indian Cargo Vessel

1124. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Odam boat "Jalarajan" was lost in the sea near Mangalore on the 8th November, 1964;

(b) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the circumstances of the incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. On 2nd November, (and not on the 8th Nov.) 1964, the Odam Boat "Jalarajan" on

her voyage from Akaty Island to Mangalore while sailing off Kumbla encountered rough weather and capsized.

(b) and (c). A preliminary inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, is being held and its report is awaited. There was no loss of life.

अजन्ता की गुफायें

1125. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटकों को अजन्ता की गुफाओं में खाने पीने की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के मामले में काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही कैन्टीन में बाजार भाव से ऊंची कीमतों पर चीजें बेची जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) 9 अक्तूबर, 1964 से अजन्ता में भोजनालय तथा विश्रामालय के चालू हो जाने से अजन्ता गुफाओं में खाने पीने का सामान मिलने के बारे में स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त स्थान पर फिलहाल चाय, काफी अन्य खाने पीने की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने के मूल्य नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) चाय प्रति प्याला	.0.12 पैसे
(2) काफी "	0.25 "
(3) दूध " "	0.25 पैसे
(4) चाय (दो प्याले) पाट में "	0.25 पैसे
तथा ट्रे में वितरित (23-11-64 से 0.35 पैसे बढ़ा दी गई है)	
(5) चिवड़ा (1 छंटाक)	0.25 पैसे
(6) पकौड़े (1 छटांक)	0.25 "
(7) पूरी (8-10 पूरियां)	0.75 "
(8) पूरियों के लिये सबजी	0.12 "
(9) बिस्कुट एक (ग्लूकोस)	0.05 "

फिलहाल जो मूल्य लिये जाते हैं वे इस दृष्टि से ऊंचे नहीं समझे जाते हैं कि कैन्टीन के लिये दूरस्थ स्थानों जैसे जलगांव या औरंगाबाद से सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है और इससे ऊपरी खर्च अधिक लगता है ।

ऊपर दी हुई सूची में कुछ और वस्तुयें शीघ्र ही जोड़ दी जायंगी ।

Old Age Pension Scheme

1126. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought any financial aid from the Centre for implementing the Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) what is the sum asked for; and

(c) whether the Centre has given any assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Buffaloes to Ceylon

1127. Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered one thousand pedigree

buffaloes to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, who is to bear the transport cost; and

(c) the quantity of milk these buffaloes are expected to yield?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It has been agreed in response to a request from the Prime Minister of Ceylon to supply 1000 pedigree buffaloes in four annual instalments of 250 each.

(b) Government of India.

(c) 3,000 pounds in a location of 300 days or more.

Milk Booths

1128. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open more milk booths under the Delhi Milk Scheme to facilitate the supply of milk on a cash and carry basis;

(b) if so, the number of booths to be opened and the expenditure involved; and

(c) how far they will help in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) So far 24 additional milk booths have been opened, with a view to reducing the load of the existing milk booths. The question of opening more booths is under consideration. The non-recurring cost of each milk booth is approximately Rs. 1565 and the recurring expenditure on staff employed on each booth is approximately Rs. 170 p.m.

(c) The additional booths will help in saving the time of the customers and will enable the Delhi Milk Scheme to render more efficient service to them.

Decontrol of Sugar

1129. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mill-owners have demanded decontrol of sugar in view of bumper crop of sugar-cane this year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Sugar mill-owners requested for 'selective control' of sugar.

(b) The request has not been accepted.

Indian Airlines Corporation

1130. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit made by the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) on which routes fares have been raised during the last one year and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The overall profits made by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were Rs. 60.91 lakhs and Rs. 104.42 lakhs respectively.

(b) A statement showing the routes on which fares have been raised during the last one year is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3574/64.]

The fares were increased due to rising cost of operation on account of increase in taxes on fuel and constant increases in the cost of aircraft spare parts, accessories etc. The fares were also increased due to variation in mileage arising from changes in route patterns, recasting of services and/or imposition or revision of pre-

determined routes to be followed for flying over foreign territories.

छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें

1131. श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये चालू वर्ष में कुछ राज्यों को अतिरिक्त धन देने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों को और कुल कितना धन दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1964–65 में लघु सिंचाई और कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के लिए 12.85 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि मई, 1964 में निर्धारित की गई जिसका विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य का नाम	लघु सिंचाई और कृषि उत्पादन के लिये अतिरिक्त राशि
१	२
	(रुपय करोड़ों में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1.40
2. आसाम	0.10
3. बिहार	1.40
4. गुजरात	0.20
5. जम्मू और काश्मीर	0.10
6. केरल	0.35
7. मध्य प्रदेश	1.50
8. मद्रास	0.40
9. महाराष्ट्र	0.90
10. मैसूर	2.50
11. उड़ीसा	0.25
12. पंजाब	0.80
13. राजस्थान	0.75
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	1.30
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	0.90
	12.85

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1964-65 के दौरान लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम को और तेजी से बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और अतिरिक्त राशि निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

Assistance to Co-operatives

1132. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of assistance given to the co-operatives at the village level for the purchase and storage of foodgrains; and

(b) whether an additional number of co-operatives will also be set up in the country for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No specific assistance has been given to cooperatives at the village level for purchase and storage of foodgrains. However, with a view to enabling village societies to undertake storage and distribution of production requisites needed by their members as also storage of their members' agricultural produce including

foodgrains, financial assistance is being provided by the State Governments to selected village societies for construction of godowns @ of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,500/- for each rural godown with a capacity of about 100 tons. 75 per cent of the assistance is in terms of long term loans and the remaining 25 per cent as subsidy.

(b) No, Sir.

ज्वार की खरीद

1133. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी संस्थाओं ने किस हद तक ज्वार खरीदना शुरू किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रोत्साहन किस प्रकार का है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में 15-11-1964 से सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ज्वार की एकाधिकार खरीदारी करने की योजना शुरू की गई है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सहकारी समितियों ने 21-11-64 तक अर्थात् योजना लागू किये जाने से एक सप्ताह के भीतर, 2·16 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की 492 मीट्रिक टन ज्वार खरीदी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल मात्र ज्वार खरीदने के लिए सहकारी समितियों को कोई विशिष्ट प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिए हैं। तथापि सहकारी समितियों को खाद्यान्नों जिसमें ज्वार भी शामिल है, के विपणन के लिए सामान्य रूप से कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिए गये हैं।

(ग) निम्न प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं :—

(1) चुनी हुई विपणन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा कृषि उपज की सीधी खरीद करने की योजना के अधीन, सरकार इन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा की गई सीधी खरीद के मूल्य पर 2 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान देगी। इस कार्य के लिए सरकार का अंशदान प्रत्येक राज्य की शीर्ष निपणन समिति के स्तर पर शुरु किए गए मुल्य उतार-चढ़ाव निधि में रखा जाएगा।

(2) कृषि उपज जिसमें खाद्यान्न भी शामिल हैं, की सीधी खरीद करने के लिए चुनी गई सहकारी विपणन समितियों को उनकी अंशपूंजी में 25,000 रुपये प्रति समिति की दर से अतिरिक्त सरकारी अंशदान मिलेगा।

Kosi Bridge

1134. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment of the proposed Kosi bridge on the Bihar portion of the lateral road being developed for connecting Bareilly to Amingaon in Assam has been approved; and

(b) if not, when the survey for the selection of the bridge site is to be made?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the bridging of the river Kosi in the Lateral road (link) alignment between Durbhanga and Forbesgunj. The site for this bridge will be selected after carrying out necessary investigations including an aerial survey of the area.

(b) The survey is in hand and is expected to take about six months.

Nalagarh Committee

1135. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States including Bihar in district level administration and training and education of V.L.Ws. the recommendation of the Nalagarh Committee are not being given effect to; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Development of Gulmarg

1136. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Government of Kashmir has drawn up an ambitious master plan for the development of Gulmarg and its environs into a most up-to-date winter resort, and have approached the Centre for financial help for the implementation of the Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of this development plan and Government's reaction to the State's request for the aid?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Master Plan for the integrated and co-ordinated development of Gulmarg and its environs as a winter sports resort is being prepared by the Tourist Department with which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are also associated.

The Third Plan for development of Tourism of the Central Government includes a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore for development of Winter Sports at Gulmarg which envisages the provision of following amenities:—

(i) Construction of a motorable road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg.

(ii) Installation of a rope-way from Gulmarg to Khilanmarg.

(iii) Construction of a centrally-heated hotel and a cafetaria at Gulmarg.

(iv) A practice ski-lift and ski training centre at Gulmarg.

(v) Ancillary facilities like power house, workshop, residential and office buildings etc. at Gulmarg.

This project will be wholly financed by the Centre except for the cost involved in the construction of a road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg, 50 per cent of which will be met by the State Government.

The State Plan for Jammu and Kashmir also includes a number of additional tourist schemes for improvements to the existing facilities at Gulmarg and for providing new facilities like drinking water supply, shopping centre, a Tourist Reception Centre, a housing colony etc. These schemes will be financed by the State Government.

The working Group constituted for the preparation of Master Plan in order to ensure integrated development of the above facilities, visited Gulmarg in June 1964. The report is expected to be ready within six months.

Delhi-Jodhpur Flight

1137. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Jodhpur flight has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is now intended to connect Jodhpur by any other route?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The service had poor loads and was uneconomical.

(c) No, Sir.

Foodgrain Supply to Bihar

1138. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 32 on the 17th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for the shortfall in the supply of foodgrains to the Bihar State as originally allotted; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to make good the shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Owing to an unexpected strike in a port in U.S.A., the import of wheat during September fell short of the expectation. The quotas of the deficit States including Bihar could not, therefore, be met with in full in September. During October, supply of wheat to Bihar fell short of the quota due to dock labour strike at Kandla Port.

(b) Quotas of wheat of different States for a particular month are fixed keeping in view the availability of wheat with the Central Government and the requirements of various deficit States. Effort is made to meet to the maximum extent possible the quotas so fixed. The question of making good the shortfall during earlier months does not arise under this arrangement.

All India Handicrafts Exhibition

1139. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: / Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Handicrafts Exhibition is going to be held in Bombay under the auspices of the All India Handicrafts Board;

(b) if so, the special features of the Exhibition, and

(c) the Exhibits to be displayed therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The All India Handicrafts Board is not organising an exhibition of Indian handicrafts in Bombay. But an exhibition of Indian handicrafts under the name "Our Heritage" is being organised by the Shilpi Kendra, Bombay during the world Eucharistic Conference in November-December, 1964. The Board has, however, extended the following assistance to the Shilpi Kendra for the exhibition:

Grants-in-aid		Rs. 15,000/-
Loans	..	Rs. 35,000/-.

The Board has also sent exhibits worth Rs. 32,333.59 to the Shilpi Kendra for the exhibition on consignment basis.

Air Port at Ernakulam

1140. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a civilian airport at or near Ernakulam;

(b) whether the location of the said airport has been decided upon; and

(c) if not, at what stage the proposal stands?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is no proposal to construct a civil airport at or near Ernakulam.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Quota per Head

1141. { Shri Daljit Singh: / Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monthly quota of sugar has been fixed as one kilo per head for urban areas and 125 grams per head for the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity in the distribution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The mode and scale of distribution of sugar, if the distribution is on cards, is determined by the State Governments, after taking into consideration local conditions and circumstances. The scale of distribution varies from State to State and even from district to district in some States.

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12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

PROPRIETY OF STATEMENTS BEING MADE OUTSIDE ON MATTERS FORMING SUBJECT —MATTER OF CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, before you take up any item I would like to seek your guidance on a point that relates to the proceedings of the House. Yesterday I tabled a notice, calling the attention of the Government to the reported entry of a fugitive person . . .

Mr. Speaker: May I point out . . .

Shri Swell: Please hear me.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am asking him to do.

Shri Swell: I am not questioning your authority to reject or keep pending any notice given by us. But today morning it has come out in the papers that a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has already gone to the press on this question in which he has repudiated the allegations made by the Bhutanese officials. He has given the background leading to the present situation. Now my point of order is this.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he will be satisfied if he just listens to a couple of words from me. Yesterday I kept it under consideration. Now, in view of what has appeared in the papers, I have admitted it today and that would be taken up. Therefore, there is nothing to take it up now.

Shri Swell: Now, my point of order is this.

Mr. Speaker: How does a point of order arise on that?

Shri Swell: Please allow me only one sentence. 24 hours have passed since I have given that notice. Government could have come before this House with a statement before going to the press. Now my point is whether it is not disrespect to this House that Government has gone to the press before it has come before the House.

Mr. Speaker: My decision is that there is no disrespect shown to the House in this matter if some officer has given his reactions. That is not a statement of, I should say, very great importance. I have already admitted the notice and an official statement would be coming soon.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is not a point of order but it is certainly a question of the privilege of the House. When the House is in session and you are seized of a particular matter, how can an officer of the External Affairs Ministry go and make a statement in respect of something which is pending before the House and about which a statement is to be made on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not be so touchy in this matter. If some news item has appeared in the papers and it is found necessary that at least a brief contradiction should be made, saying that what is alleged in that news item is wrong,

what is the harm? That should be done at the earliest possible opportunity. The detailed statement would of course be made in the House. We have already established a convention or practice that all policy statements must be made inside Parliament if the House is in session. Moreover, special consideration should have been given to this fact that already a calling attention notice was pending and so the House was considering it. I do agree with the hon. Members in that respect. But I do not agree with the view that if an immediate contradiction is required, even then it must wait till we have the time to take it up here in the House.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many at a time. Let the first point of order be finished. I have already noted those who have risen in their seats. I will give them time, but only one at a time. Let me first hear Shri Mathur.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): If only Government had been a little more careful all this would not have arisen.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, you have been good enough to concede the point which we have raised. You have, however, stated that it is a brief statement and the External Affairs Ministry could not wait. I wonder why the statement could not have been made here yesterday itself. The minister could have very well come forward with a statement. They knew very well that a statement had to be made to dispel certain misgivings which have been created by the statements of certain people. In the light of the calling attention notice which had been referred to the Ministry, it was the duty of the Ministry to have come forward with a statement in the House itself. Then, all this could have been avoided.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, my submission is more or less on the lines on which it has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Mathur. You have been kind enough to admit our motion on a matter which is worrying everybody. It is a not a party matter; the whole House is concerned at the statement made by the fugitive Bhutanese officials. If the officer of the External Affairs Ministry was in possession of the information, which was given to the press to clear up the position, the Minister would also have been in possession of the same information, which could have been easily given to the House. You have admitted our notice and it is not being answered because they want to collect the information. How to reconcile this claim that they want to collect the information and, therefore, my notice cannot be answered in the House with this statement made? All the points covered in my notice have already been dealt with. I do not take it in the limited sphere of encroachment; but what exactly does the Government try or want to follow?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to submit very respectfully that somehow the impression is gaining ground in the country that these officials are making policy statements when they are not to do so. Take the case of the atomic energy official. He made a statement about the manufacture of atomic weapons. Now this official has made some statement. I want to ask if this Government is being run by officials (*Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear*) or by the Ministers or by the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Who is running this Government? When these officials are making such great official statements, who is running this Government? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is the simultaneous talking also one of the programmes here? When one hon. Member has been called, the others

[Mr. Speaker]

should at least show this courtesy that they listen to him.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to emphasis and reinforce the statement just now made by my hon. friend. You have already said in this House that when we are on such important matters and when we draw your attention to it and you are good enough either to keep it pending or to admit it, it is not desirable for the Government officials to come up with a statement. Just now you have quealifitd it by saying that it is true that the Government should not make it but if it is necessary to contradict it a brief statement may be given. May I submit that in this particular case there was nothing so important that the Government should not have waited for another 12 or 15 hours? The House adjourned yesterday at 5 o'clock before which they could have made a statement; but if they could not, there was nothing serious between 5 P.M. yesterday and 11 A.M. today which could lead the Government to make this statement. The disrespect shown to this House has been taken note of. But this qualification of yours will give to the officials a very big handle by which they will use indiscriminately and do it. Therefore it would be good if your ruling is definite and is binding upon the Government and the Government should know that when the House is in session and we draw your attention to something, they should not make such statements.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I just want to submit one thing.

Mr. Speaker: The feeling is now well known.

Shri Nath Pai: They are not moved by this.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): That is the trouble.

Shri Hem Barua: As far as I know there was jubilation yesterday in certain quarters of the External Affairs Ministry and these people were very happy. They used these words that the House was sleeping and did not try to pinpoint this abnormal situation in Bhutan. From the statement made by this official yesterday it can be deduced that there is some sort of a conspiracy somewhere to by-pass the House whenever an occasion arises.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: Because we did not take up this matter yesterday the External Affairs Ministry has come out with a very long and elaborate statement because they were very happy and that is why they said that the House was sleeping. This tendency is a very wrong and a very bad tendency, that is, to try to put us into a very tight corner. I submit it for your consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification with regard to the observation—I will not call it a ruling—which you made earlier that it was a certain officer of the Government of the Ministry who made the statement. I am inclined to the view that if the observation that you made is carried to its logical conclusion, it will go to the root of the matter, to the root of the fundamental tenets of parliamentary democracy. I believe in the set-up that we are functioning under, the parliamentary democratic set-up, every Ministry is responsible for the statement or the action of every officer functioning in that Ministry, and it is the Minister who is held responsible for the action or the statement made by the officer concerned. Therefore, I would earnestly urge you to reconsider this matter and hold that any action or any statement made by any officer in the Government is a statement emanating from the Government unless and until there is a contradiction thereof by the Minister in the House. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Kamath has said what he wanted to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should be called to order. Why should I only be .... (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I only supported Mr. Kamath.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He was only supporting Mr. Kamath.

Mr. Speaker: Unsolicited support, of course, would have that reaction. Why should he give that support? Shri Bade. Does he want to say anything new? So many Members have spoken and have said the same thing.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I quite agree with Mr. Nath Pai. I want to add this that when a Calling Attention notice is submitted to you, you always send it on to the Minister and the Minister is in possession of the fact that the Calling Attention notice is pending in the House. Why then make a statement like this? That means the officer must have made the statement with the consent of the Minister. It is a question of the breach of privilege of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister like to say anything?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): If you direct me to do so, I might say something.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I might bring to the notice of the Minister before he says anything, because he must know the facts. So far as these points of order are concerned, I have said already that if the House is in session and some important statement, particularly when it is a policy statement, is to be made, then certainly it should be made inside the House and not outside. But we cannot exclude the possibility of some occasion arising when it becomes necessary that an immediate statement be made. Therefore, it is to be qualified by that sentence always and if my qualification has been objected to, there I cannot agree. ..... (*interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We did not object to that. The Minister is responsible. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Will they kindly listen to me now?

Now, the second thing in this parparticular case is, of course, the fact that a Calling Attention notice was pending. I had sent it on to the Ministry—and I have to—to find out whether they have any information or whether they can disclose it immediately or they want to a little time because I want to avoid waste of time. First I call them in the morning and sometimes they say that they have no information and that they will collect it and that some time be given, and they might give the information next day. In ordar to avoid any delay or unnecessary waste of time, I usually send these notices to the Ministry. Now, this notice had been sent to the Ministry and the Ministry was in possession of those facts that a notice had been given. With that fact, of course, with them, if it was very necessary to make a statement, then that statement should have ben made here. (*Interruption*).

That, of course, is a fact which must be considered and in future some precaution must be taken in that regard. So far as admission by me is concerned, I can now disclose to the House that I sent it on to the Ministry for information and I did not get any information till this morning.....

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Where is the question of any shame? (*Interruptions*) They should have patience to hear me.

Shri Bade: It is a question of shame.

[Mr. Speaker]

already been availed of, and 1 hour and 20 minutes now remain.

Shri Ranga may now continue his speech.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I was saying yesterday that all the political parties which had been functioning in Kerala up till now had had their opportunities one way or the other of joining the Government of the day from time and time and trying to serve the people, and all of them have come to grief. The Government run by majority rule has obviously failed in Kerala. It is for the Government of India and the people and the Lok Sabha and Parliament to consider whether the time has not come for them to try to make some other experiment. We have tried so far this experiment of running the government by majority rule, whether one particular party has been able to get a clear majority or not; sometimes, two or three parties and certain independent elements also had got together the majority of people on one side and then presented to the Governor their capacity to run the government, and obtained his consent and formed the Ministry. But so far that experiment has failed in Kerala.

Therefore, I made a suggestion some time ago that it is high time for us to try to explore possibilities of other experiments. Already in the democratic world there is a precedent established so successfully—in Switzerland—where there is no such thing as government by majority party rule but there is government by a committee consisting of the representatives of all the political parties in their Parliament, and working as far as it is possible by their unanimous decisions, and where it is not possible, try to come to decisions by consensus, and where that also is not possible, to try to postpone the need for coming to a decision for as long as ap ssible until they are able to reach a consensus.

I would suggest that an experiment on these lines should be made in this particular case where so far, as I have said, we have had two occasions when the President has had to intervene because of the failure of the parliamentary majority rule experiment. Every important party has come to grief in making this experiment of political party majority rule. If the experiment, I am suggesting, is not going to be tried and Government are insistent upon somehow or other trying to gain a majority by means, good or bad, *bona, fide* or *mala fide*, directly through the elections or afterwards with the support of various groups, Independents and others, I can only say that the time would not be far off when we will have to plan for a third time for presidential intervention, when he would have to intervene and have his own regime there. That is not going to be good either for that area or for the whole of India.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Shri Patil has sugested a remedy.

Shri Ranga: It will be a very bad precedent for the whole of India. If, on the other hand, the present Government were try to postpone these elections and postpone the evil day—and go on waiting for the next 1½ or 2 years in the hope that the people there would somehow or other settle and quieten down and would come to forget their past and present ills and would be indifferent to the future, becoming so cynical or helpless as to be willing to vote again in a cussed manner for their own party, then in that way also they would only be harbouring a cancerous growth in our social economy and parliamentary political set-up. This also will be a development which would not bode well for democracy in India.

I wish to warn Government that it would be better for them to try to make the experiment I am suggesting, the experiment of a committee government run on the basis of a consensus with the cooperation of all the political parties. And what would be the special advantage so far as the elections are concerned? At present, in our country among quite a large section of our people, there is a kind of weakness for the ruling party, for winning their hearts. Therefore, they would like to support the party in power, the party which expected to come back into power. Whether they like it or not, however much discontented they may be with its past performances, they would like to give support to that party. That tendency has queered the pitch till now and has weakened our democracy. If we want to overcome that, the best thing is to give the impression, and also assurance, to the people that whichever party may come to be elected in whatever strength, all these parties will have a chance, of running the administration, not by itself, not by any evil or good combination of some two or three parties, but in co-operation with all the political parties. Then, this unfortunate and unhappy weakness of a good section of our people to favour only the ruling party can be overcome, and the people would have an opportunity of voting only for those parties, those political elements in whom they have real confidence, with the assurance that their votes would be put to good use, and that they would also have an opportunity of making their constructive contribution to the governance of their State.

I am not suggesting it for the whole of India straightaway. Since this special, peculiarly difficult and unfortunate situation has arisen, not for the first time, I want the Government to consider this suggestion very carefully and give effect to it in this particular State.

Then, I wish to warn them also against any attempt, in a unilateral manner, of prolonging this President's raj. If they want to prolong it, and if there are good reasons.....

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): I do not clearly understand the experiment you are suggesting.

Shri Ranga: I will have to repeat a good lot.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Briefly.

Shri Ranga: Let me complete the present argument.

If they want to prolong it either for making the experiment or for overcoming the present food crisis which is now very serious, it would be very wrong and unconscionably wrong for them to take that decision in a unilateral fashion, without prior consultations and without the consent of the principal political parties and elements which are functioning, which have made themselves felt in the political life of Kerala. Just because the Congress Party alone has had power there recently, and the Congress Government alone is running the show here at the Centre, and the Congress Party through this Government alone has got the right to advise the President at present, if they take such a decision unilaterally, it would be a violation, a clear violation, of democratic conventions and decency; if they do so it would be taken not only by the people of Kerala but by the people all over India, as taking an undue, unwise, unholy advantage of the fortuitous chance thay have of running the Government, of reaching the President in a constitutional manner. Therefore, I hope they would not rush to this conclusion.

I am told that one of my friends and how a Cabinet Minister, well known as an expert in getting votes for them and in developing electioneering publicity has gone there recently. I do not think he has gone there in his private capacity. He has gone there recently, made some studies not on behalf of every one and

[Shri Ranga]

on behalf of Parliament, but possibly on behalf of the Congress party itself, and certainly on behalf of this Government, and come back and given some advice. I do not know what that advice is, but if we are to judge from what has appeared in one of the prominent daily papers of this city only this morning, I am afraid that his advice seems to have been rather an unwise one, and Government also seems to be on the precipice of making a decision, the wrong decision. So, before it is too late I sound this warning that they ought not to do it. Let them stick to their own earlier decision. If they want to change it, let them consult the political parties in the State as well as in the whole of India. Then, they can come to their own decision, a decision which would be and which should be acceptable to all the political parties in the country.

My hon. friends asked: what is that experiment?

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated that.

Shri Ranga: He said he did not hear it. Therefore, if you would show me an indulgence for a minute, I would say that there is that system in Switzerland where there are political parties, including socialists, liberals, conservatives party for landed. interests, etc. All these parties go to the people at the time of voting and get their votes, and form elected groups in Parliament. Thereafter the President forms a committee consisting of various representatives and that committee is placed in charge of the Government and certain departments or ministries are entrusted to certain of these members and they would run it by a sense of consensus, not by majority rule. Simply because one particular party happens to have a majority, it does not run the whole thing at all. They run the administration by a consensus. The same system is applied in England also, not for the Government but for the governance of their local bodies including the London County Council whose budget is much bigger than the budget of the biggest State in India, Uttar Pradesh. There also this committee system is working. In Switzerland it is working for the past 70 or 80 years. Why not such an experiment be made here? Here these people would be called ministers and the combination would be called the Ministry and the work can be done. Somebody asked me: whom are we to call to form the ministry because according to our Constitution only the leader of the majority party is to be called in to form the ministry. There were occasions in Madras and in Kerala when the leader of the single largest group or party was called to form the ministry even though he did not have a regular majority behind him in the name of his own party. So, here also the leader of the single largest group may be called, in conformity with the constitution so that this experiment could be made within the four corners of the Constitution itself.

I conclude by reminding the Government and also warning that they should not think of expanding the President's Rule unilaterally, on their own initiative, for their own advantage.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, though I do not have the good fortune of hailing from Kerala. I have taken interest in this problem from an all India point of view and from the point of view of the general principles enunciated by the leader of the Swatantra Party I think it may not be quite possible to introduce government by committees in accordance with the pattern of administration suggested by him, without amending the Constitution. I am one with him in devising a fresh remedy. Let it be by amendment of the Constitution, if necessary and without amendment, if

possible. Anyway, we have reached a stage of finding a solution for this problem of Kerala. The other day when this House discussed the introduction of President's rule in Kerala everyone who spoke irrespective of party affiliations, was unanimous about one point.

The real disease in Kerala is the communal conflict. Most of us for over a quarter of a century,....

Shri Ranga: In other areas also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya:....and some like Prof. Ranga and others for over half a century, have worked consistently and insistently for the evolution of a national outlook in place of the communal and caste-ridden one. I am now speaking not as a partisan of any particular section of this House. I am speaking more as a student of the Constitution and its proper evolution. Unfortunately, in Kerala, this experiment of responsible parliamentary system of Government has floundered. Two mid-term elections were held; we could not get a stable government. I agree in a mood of self-analysis and self-criticism we could admit that the Congress party which was returned to power has not been able to maintain a stable government which it could have done. Both the times, when President's rule had to be imposed, it was the Congress party and its internal conflict that was responsible for the collapse of the concerned Ministries. The other parties have not been able to inspire confidence in the people of Kerala so as to have a big majority and form a stable Government. Even if the other non-Congress parties get a majority in the general elections, it is very doubtful whether they will be able to get this communal conflict suppressed in the interests of good administration of the State and evolve a stable government acceptable to the legislature there and to the people for the full period of five years. Where the Congress has failed I do not suppose the other parties will unhesitatingly claim that they would succeed.

Shri Ranga: They have also failed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, it is high time that we found a remedy, and what I suggest today is loud thinking. The other day, I was sore against the Government for not paying proper attention to this problem. This is a problem which deserves the attention of all those leaders of Government who are in a position to evolve a new formula. I am very happy at least today there are some Cabinet ministers. The other day it was entrusted to a Minister of State who could only give a routine reply to this all-important question.

First of all, I will analyse what the defects are in the usual, routine way of handling the situation. As soon as the Ministry is dismissed in the way it has been done, the whole structure of Government is handed over to the bureaucracy. All of us fought the British imperialism more for the mistakes made by the bureaucracy than for any other defects we found in that system of government. (*Interruption*). It may be, but independence was an urge in itself, apart from other high considerations. The day-to-day administration carried out by the bureaucratic system of government came in for criticism at the hands of every party and every individual in this House. The word 'bureaucracy' was taboo in the mouth of every speaker who pleaded for a system of good government. In these days of democratic system of Government, where socialism has also been added as an reinforcement to the Government, to hand over the entire administration, be it for a month, half year or one year, to the bureaucracy is to go against the very spirit of the Constitution, against the very fundamentals on which we are working after we attained independence. Whether it is the communist party or the congress party or any other party, I am sure

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they would resent as a matter of disrespect to the principles of the Constitution, disrespect to the people of Kerala,, disrespect to the parties of Kerala, that automatically a kind of bureaucratic government should be imposed upon the people.

Secondly, whether we are leaders or non-leaders, we have got a kind of mental laziness. When we do not exert ourselves, we ask the ICS officers to exert themselves for our sake. After all, the Secretary, as the name denotes, should not be allowed to lord over things. Secretary is a secretary. The Constitution and the democratic principles envisage a Secretary to assist in the way he determines policies, programems and tempo of the Government. It is not for him to advise as to how the administration should be run. If we presume that the adviser is better than the master, a day will come when the people will choose the adviser himself to be the master.

I am totally against this point of view that a Governor should be invested with power to govern Kerala for any period. I am much more emphatic that ICS people should not be sent as advisers to the Governor to carry on this administration. The whole structure of making the bureaucratic administration complete in the matter of controlling the administrative machinery is alient to the spirit of democracy. We are doing it as a matter of routine as though there is nothing else to be done. That shows we have not got the mental calibre to think in terms of alternatives to devise a new formula which will satisfy the needs of the situation and also the demands of democratic rule. My first suggestion is that the people of Kerala must be governed democratically. In this House, there are Members of Kerala elected from Kerala. In the interregnum between the day of dissolution of the Ministry and the coming into office of a new Ministry in a constitutional way, let there be a kind of administrative committee or advisory committee composed of Members from Kerala. I do not mind the name of the committee. In the absence of the local legislature working, the Members of Parliament from that State must be entrusted with the responsibility of that legislature. Even under the Constitution it is like that today. Today every measure during this period ought to be approved of by Parliament. That power is there. But it becomes nominal and technical when the Government is in somebody's hand and the Parliament is asked to vote. Most of us, who do not belong to Kerala, do not take so much deep interest in their local and other problems. We merely support whatever Government sponsors in this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Just now you said it is a national problem. Now you say we do not take interest.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My hon. friend, Mr. Kamath, having taken so much interest in parliamentary affairs, is still wandering in the desert. There is a way of taking interest...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope you are the only oasis in the desert. Let us have water from you, for the treasury benches—the Ministers—also.

Shri Shinkre: For this House being turned into a desert his party is responsible.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, Members of Parliament from Kerala must be made responsible for the administration. Either by a convention or even by a constitutional amendment, they must be able to carry on the administration. Supposing they are able to agree amongst themselves, irrespective of the party, upon a particular individual, let him act as Adviser to the Governor for

the time being instead of an ICS officer. Or, if they agree upon two or three people, let those Members be advisers to the Governor instead of ICS officers. Members of Parliament are as much elected representatives as Members of the local legislature of Kerala. In the absence of the local legislature, these duly elected representatives must be entrusted with the responsibility and the duty of governing the affairs of Kerala.

I make a humble suggestion to the treasury benches. I read a report that they are sending another ICS officer about to retire to be made as adviser. This idea of requisitioning the services of ICS people for everything from steel plant upto anything, does not bring credit to the leadership that has been evolved in India. We have fought for a democratic system of Government in this country. Secretaries must remain Secretaries and nothing beyond. Merely because there is a big majority in this House, I would appeal to them not to break the spirit of democratic rule which we have established after a such a long period of suffering, to make it again a sun-dried bureaucracy in the name of something else.

The leader of the Swatantra Party found fault with the idea of postponing the evil day, as he put it. He is apprehensive that the Government run by the Congress Party is thinking in terms of postponing the elections because if elections are held today or even after a few months, the Congress Party may not be able to get a majority. That is his apprehension. So far as I am concerned, I am not in the confidence of Government or in the confidence of the leader of the opposition either.

Mr. Speaker: Then he is in a very happy position.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I will, therefore, make a disinterested suggestion. In Kerala, we have had so many elections. The cost of the elections to the Government cannot be made to be incurred time and again without paying proper attention to the advisability of such an expenditure. That is the Government's side. There are the political parties also. Some parties may spend more, some parties may spend less. It is again a convention. Some of us think that these general elections many a time germinate seeds of corruption which subsequently come to the stage of asking people to appoint commissions of enquiry against ministries either here or in the States. Therefore, let us not take the holding of general elections as a good in itself. General elections as the Constitution contemplates must be once in every five years. Now, they have held midterm elections in Kerala. We are not wiser nor were we able to solve the problems that confront the stability of Government in that State. So people would agree that mere holding of another election is no solution to any problem.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapally): This is also equally good for the whole country; you can go on without elections at all and rule from here as you like.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If the hon. Member had cerefully listened to my speech, I think I have alreay stated that it must be held once in five years. I never made a proposition that elections must not be held. It must be held once in five years. In the interm period I have already made a suggestion which is fully democratic and which answers to some extent even the idea sponsored by the leader of the Swatantra Party. Therefore, elections must be looked at from the point of view of their cost and other consequences. If you examine from that point of view there is no hurry to hold the elections.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): And leave it in the hands of the bureaucracy.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I know the situation in Kerala is such—and hon.

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Members from Kerala have already spoken about it—that even if you hold another elections within six months you would not be able to get a stable government there. It is not my apprehension. It is the opinion expressed in this House during the previous debate. Therefore, this general election is not going to solve the problem that is before us. So, even if the elections are postponed let us not worry. Let us concentrate our mind—all parties, the Government as well as other parties—in evolving some kind of a form of government which will answer the day to day needs of the people in Kerala as also maintain the fundamental character of a democratic system of government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not normally have taken part in this discussion, but I happened to have been in Kerala yesterday and the day before and I thought I should perhaps intervene in the proceedings. I was also tempted to do so when I heard my esteemed friend, Professor Ranga. Some how or other he reminded me of a story I heard about the Duke of Devonshire in the Nineteenth Century. It said that the Duke, a very worthy man, dreamt that he was speaking in the House of Lords and when he woke up he discovered that he was actually doing so. I felt, after Professor Ranga's speech, that perhaps we could make even sleep-walking observations in regard to this subject.

But, Sir, we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Government of Kerala which for the time being is vested in Parliament, which unfortunately means that it is vested not so much in Parliament as in the hands of some of my hon. friends on the other side. This is a matter which has been mentioned even by my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya in a way which I am very glad to be able to endorse.

There is nothing in this statement or in the other volume—I do not know whether this is the same thing—to indicate that Members of Parliament from Kerala who are supposed, when the President is in the picture, to have something to do with the goings on in that State have vetted these Demands. If that is so, I would like very much to know. I would very much like to have it done by the Government. Since there is no legislature there, there is no so-called properly elected government in Kerala and since there are several Members of Parliament on either side of the House who are members of some kind of a non-functioning committee, they might be given something of a job of work to do particularly when a mater relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants are coming up. I do not think that has been done at all.

There is this perpetual reliance on bureaucratic methods about which Shri Hanumanthaiya has made a very telling reference. I do not see why we should always try to follow in the footsteps of the people who lorded it over us for nearly two hundred years, and when the President by proclamation takes over the administration of a State he acts exactly as a Governor of the old days under the Government of India Act would do under Section 934 or some such section which was in operation in those days. And, in the Constitution—there are some of the fathers of the Constitution who are sitting on those benches—bodily the statutory language of the old regime is incorporated in a charter which is supposed to represent the finest sentiments of our people. This reliance on bureaucracy has gone too far and because of this unimaginative approach—it is only because of this—the Congress has come to the pass that it has reached in Kerala.

Sir, as I said, I was there only yesterday and I left there only yester-

day morning. Whenever I go to Kerala it gives me a feeling that here is a unique region of our country so rich in the loveliness of nature with which it abounds, so much of an example of the composite culture of our people where Hindus, Muslims, Christian, Jewish and other strands have come together, so much of an example of the advance of our people intellectually—for literacy was at the highest grade in that part of our country—and with a population which has shown political awareness of an order which is almost unprecedented in any other part of our country. Yet, with this wonderful tower of qualities here is a people who seem to be condemned to, what Shri Hanumanthaiya said, an unstable government. It is as if the Gods had ordained for them, before the people were born in Kerala, that they would never have a stable government of their own choice. Whatever the Gods may be, surely the human being has got guts enough to go against the ordination of the Gods. I am sure the people of Kerala do not fancy unstable government as such and it is only on account of the doings on the part of the administration, it is only on account of the particular ineptitude of the Congress leadership which had inherited the glorious traditions of the past but could not live up to them, that Kerala has reached this peculiar position. Therefore, in Kerala we find an epitome of all India's problems, and I think some indication of the solution of all India's problems would also come from Kerala. The Congress in Kerala has paid the wages of its sin. It is nearly dead, and it is because it is no longer alive and kicking that it is thinking in terms of trying to do away with the possibility even of the electoral exercise of power by the people of that region. This is the point which following Professor Ranga I wish to submit to you, that we have noticed with gerat perturbation reports in the papers, of what authenticity, I cannot say, that the Government is contemplating an indefinite prolongation of Presidential rule, and from what Shri Hanumanthaiya says, in spite of his professed lack of affiliation with those who are on the Treasury Benches, he has also given some idea of his mind,which is veering in the direction now that there should be election only once in five years all over the country and that mid-term elections, which cost a great deal, should not take place. I do not know wherefrom we get this fixation about the five-year rule. Of course, the Constitution says that this House cannot extend its life for more than five years unless it takes recourse to some extraordinary provisions. But that does not mean to say that we are going to have elections only at one particular point of time for the whole of the country and if any mid-term elections are necessary in a particular region they shall not take place. The question of cost has possibly been mentioned by Shri Hanumanthaiya as a feeler, which would later on be seized upon by Government in order to bring about a fulfilment of its desire to push off the elections for as long as they care to do so. But they do not reckon the cost which is otherwise being incurred in the country, the tremendous waste which is taking place, the uttermost example of extravagance which under the clock of emergency this government has been practising since October|November 1962. I read in the papers yesterday—I was not in Delhi; I was on the way from Delhi to the South—that a very large number of high posts were created, Deputy Secretaries and other people, more or less of that category. Their increase in number was fantastic and several crores of rupees have been spent after the emergency came into the picture because payment had to be made to these highly-salaried officers who were proliferating. So, let us not talk of the cost of elections in Kerala or anywhere else.

13 hrs.

Let us also remember that the British example tells us that while the British House of Commons can

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easily have its lease of life extended up to five years, general elections are generally held within very much less than five years' time because it is considered desirable to assess the feelings of the people. Shri Hanumanthaiya is going away, but he....

Shri Nambair: He is coming back.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not wish Shri Hanumanthaiya to be deterred from prosecution of whatever programmes he had in mind. But I am not able to understand why this idea should be there that, we are going to have elections only after the expiry of five years. We might have elections as quick as ever it is possible, when it is necessary to ascertain the wishes of the people.

Here in Kerala what has happened? There the elections have been necessitated because the Congress has been found wanting. Naturally, the Congress has to come before the people, lay its cards on the table and if the Congress is again returned to power, it will do so, but this will be the moral thing to do, the politically and ethically correct way of proceeding. Therefore, it is only desirable that elections which have already been announced should take place and there should not be any undue prolangation of Presidential rule.

Kerala might have a peculiar combination of political groupings and that sort of thing, but that is neither here nor there. The people there have their own variety of political awareness, which I consider to be of a very high qualitative order. They have the right to express themselves. Therefore, I feel that there should be no unconscionable delay, as Shri Ranga put it, in regard to this matter.

In regard to the administration also, I discovered how the people of Kerala have got utterly disgusted with the administration of the Congress, and that is why it is desirable to have people of goodwill combined in order to set up a kind of admnistration which will really bring solace to the anguish of the people there. This is something which we can try and work out. I have been hearing about so many experiments, something after the Swiss model, which I could not follow how it can be applied in the case of our country. Shri Hanumanthaiya also made certain sugestions. But, I am astonished, for instance, when the President takes over or when the Governor is authorised, neither the President nor the Governor condescends to think of some method of associating the representatvies of the people; even in the absence of elections, they do not try to form committees which would be comprising people who are more or less representing the people according to the best judgment of the Governor or of the President. What the President or the Governor does is to requsition the services of some senior ICS officials, as Shri Hanumanthaiya pointed out. This complete bankruptcy of imagination and originality shows how we are incapable of thinking in terms of bringing about really constructive experiments in political action. So, let us not talk too much of political experimentation. We have got the parliamentary system. Let us try to work it as best as we can. It might occasionally be diverted by peculiar conditions in certain parts of our regions. But that is no reason for stopping the right of the people to exercise their franchise in an open way.

Therefore, I would suggest that there should be no prolongation of President's rule. On this occasion, the Government is represented here, and the Government should come out with very categorical statement, repudiating what has appeared in the papers, namely, that they are seriously contemplating, or have even fairly made up their mind, in regard to an indefinite prolongation of Presidential rule and the postponment of the elections

in Kerala. That would be proceedings which would really hurt the feelings of the people of Kerala in such a way that that might lead to costs being incurred which Shri Hanumanthaiya would find it almost impossible to pay. Compared to that, the cost of an election would be very much less, and that cost would be in keeping with the political and ethical conduct to which Government ought to be morally committed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the constitutional democratic Government in Kerala should have broken down and there should be no State Legislature to go into the details of the supplementary demands which are placed before this House for the consideration of Parliament. However vigilant and alert the Members of Parliament from Kerala might be, I do not think they would be able to scrutinise these grants in such a detailed manner as a Member of the State Legislature would have done.

But, before this House is called upon to vote these grants, I would like to have this assurance from Government that there would be no perpetuation of the President's rule for more than the period provided in the Constitution at present. The dates of the elections in Kerala have been announced and we have read in the papers that the Election Commissioner has visited the State in order to finalise the arrangements regarding polling. In the mean time, there are reports in the press that a statement has been issued by a Cabinet Minister saying that elections should be held only once in five years and there should be no mid-term elections. This is a matter of great concern to all of us. I do not know what weighty reasons led this Government to come to this decision excepting party-politics considerations. There is no denying the fact that the Congress Party in Kerala today is in a very bad shape and probably an assessment of the election results has been made and they are apprehensive that they would be reduced to a very hopeless minority in the mid-term elections. The problem, from their point of view, has assumed such serious proportion that it is reported that a Cabinet sub-Commmittee has been constituted to study this problem. This only shows that the ruling party is not really serious or sincere about establishing good and health conventions and precedents for tl country as a whole. Here I would lik to draw a parallel. As we all know, there were mid-term elections in Orissa, just six months before the general elections 1962. Although the people of that State preferred general elections, which were to take place in 1962, this Government thought it proper to force mid-term elections in June 1966 because the late Prime Minister told us that he did not want the bureaucratic government to last even a moment more than what is absolutely necessary. Therefore he held that the elections should be held as quickly as possible. In spite of the fact that the weather conditions were not quite favourable for holding general elections, elections were held in Orissa. Probably at that time they took into consideration as to what would be the ultimate outcome of that election. This mid-term election gave them a majority.

Here, in Kerala exactly for that very political reason they are today thinking for postponement and want to make it a general principle that there should not be any mid-term election in the course of five years. It is a dangerous principle if it is really accepted, if the Government wants to force it by the force of their majority in this House and amend the Constitution for this purpose.

The question of stability in Kerala and in other parts has been raised. Mere majority does not give stability. The Communist Government in Kerala had a majority behind it; the Congress Government which has fallen also had a majority behind it; yet, there was no stable administration.

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The democratic machinery is failing today, not because there is a lack of majority but because of corruption and inefficiency and because of lack of a clean administration. Unless that is looked into, we will only be thinking aloud, as Shri Hanumanthaiya has said, of this experiment or of that experiment and blame the democratic machinery as such.

Parliamentary form of government has been accepted in this country. We have introduced election even in the rural areas at the panchayat stage. What is the thinking of the Government, I would ask, if, suppose, six months after the general elections there is such a situation that at the Centre itself the democratic machinery does not work? Do they think that in that case there should be President's rule at the Centre, for the whole country? Should the Constitution be changed in such a manner that for five years to come there should be no elections in the country? I fail to understand the logic behind this thinking. I emphatically demand that there should be no change in the schedule and this Government should make it clear to everybody that, whatever might be the political considerations—if they want to value democratic tenets—they would abide by the time schedule and hold the elections in February as has been announced. If they do not do it, I am sure, there will not only be discontent, but what we find in Kerala today, that is, the movement, which is for purely economic reasons, may take a political turn which will not be to the interest of anybody.

Nobody likes that in a democratic country there should be a political movement for invoking the Constitution which a democratic government sitting at the Centre would deny to the people. I do not like such a situation to arise. Therefore I would urge that this question should be borne in mind and the Government should take note of it in time. The Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari, who is a senior member of the Cabinet, must be able to announce here and now that there should be no change so far as elections in Kerala in February are concerned.

About the Demands I have only to say one or two things. As regards the food situation, as you know, they have introduced rationing. They are airlifting foodgrains from different parts of the country; I do not know at what cost.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): There is no airlift now; there never has been.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There never has been! But we read it in the papers. My hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, says that it was never so. However, the supply from different parts of the country has been expedited. I do not know whether because of the supply of wheat from Punjab the price of wheat in Delhi has increased.

The demand in Kerala today is not for 3½ ounces of rice or 4 to 6 ounces of wheat which they supply in the mofussil areas. I am told that only in municipal towns they are giving six ounces of rice and six ounces of wheat; but that is only in very few areas. What the people there demand is 12 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of wheat. That is the minimum that they require. I do not know whether the Government is in a position to supply this and whether the distributing machinery that is functioning in Kerala today is capable of distributing it efficiently. There are reports in the press published only yesterday or today that even the present Kerala Government under the Governor's rule has demanded that there should be a uniform rate for the supply of rice. Even the Government supply is not being given at a uniform price. I do not know why it is so; probably the hon. Minister will clarify that.

The second thing which I want to mention is this. I am told that in Kerala there is the National Highway No. 47 and the West Coast Road but there is no road bridge on that road. Presently places like Chalakudy, Kurumali and Baliputam are using the railway bridges and the railway bridges are being closed for road traffic. It is suggested that there would be ferry traffic and these roads would be closed. If that is done, there will be great inconvenience to the general public as these are the main roads for the whole of Kerala. The Government would apply it mind to see that regular read bridges are built there as soon as possible.

Lastly, a demand has been made in this House by an hon. Member from Kerala that although the percentage of literacy there is higher and in the matter of education Kerala is much better than any other State, there is lack of technical institutions. I would urge that the Government should take steps to set up some technical institutions during the next year; not that they should wait for the Fourth Five Year Plan to come but they should take it up next year and Kerala should have the benefit of technical knowledge.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से जो भाषण हो रहे हैं उन को मैं बड़ी तसल्ली और शान्ति के साथ सुनता रहा हूं। चूंकि केरल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया गया है इस वास्ते ये जो सप्लीमैंटरी ग्रांट्स इस सदन के सामने रखी गई हैं इनके ऊपर केरल के माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण हुए हैं तथा जो कुछ दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से भी कहा गया है, उसको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। कल तक बातों का रुख कुछ और था और आज कुछ और ही रुख है। प्रो० रंगा के सजैशन के बाद बहस ने कोई और ही रुख अख्तयार कर लिया है। कल तक यह मांग की जा रही थी कि यह चीज उस प्रान्त में कम है, यह चीज उस प्रान्त में अधिक है, इस चीज की कमी है, उस चीज की कमी है आदि। इन चीजों का सीधा सम्बन्ध मेरे ख्याल में डिमांड्स के साथ है। केरल के बारे में स्टटमेंट पाटिल साहब ने दिया है तीन चार दिन पहले अखबारों में उसका काफी जिक्र आया है। पाटिल साहब ने शायद ऐसा कहा है कि यह उनका व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि वहां इलैक्शन हों या न हों। उन्होंने ऐसा कहा बताते हैं कि पांच साल के दौरान में दुबारा इलैक्शन नहीं होने चाहियें। उन से कुछ संशय सा पैदा होता है। इस तरह का ब्यान उनका अखबारों में आया है। उस को आधार मान कर, उस के बारे में जो इलाज है या उस के बारे में जो लोगों की राय है, वह मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले तीन चार वक्ताओं की बात चीत के अन्दर सुनने में आई। जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि केरल के अन्दर एलेक्शन दूसरे साल हो या पांच साल के अन्दर हो, या इस वक्त वहां किस पार्टी की कौन सी अपनी स्थिति है, दूसरी पार्टियों को कौन सा लाभ होने जा रहा है, इस मामले में तो हम लोग बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि जब आप ने स्पष्ट रूप से एक बात को संविधान के अन्दर माना, और आप ने ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश ने माना, तब यह प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये कि कोई भी प्रदेश देश में बिना जनतांत्रिक सरकार के न रहे, वहां की जो सरकार हो उस को जरूर कोई न कोई एलेक्ट करे। जिन को वहां के लोग अपना नुमाइन्दा बना कर भेजेंगे वह वहां की सरकार चलायेंगे। वहां इस तरफ ध्यान देना, चाहे मिड टर्म एलेक्शन हो चाहे दो साल बाद एलेक्शन आये, किस बात पर आधारित है, यह समझ में नहीं आता क्योंकि इस से सारे का सारा संविधान ही चक्कर में आ जाता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की स्थिति का सारी की सारी बात से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि सम्बन्ध किसी बात का है तो वह है संविधान के अपने तरीके से काम करने का। क्या संविधान के काम करने के तरीके

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

में किसी दल विशेष के एतराज के कारण चुनाव को रोका जा सकता है। जो सिस्टम देश भर में लागू है उस को वहां पर लागू करने में क्या एतराज हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे संशय है और इस बात को यहां पर स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहिये।

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

यह कहना कि यह मेरे व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं, इन बातों का सरकार की नीतियों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, सरकार के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इन बातों का आपस में कोई तारतम्य नहीं बैठता है। एक ओर तो हम एलान कर चुके हैं कि एलेक्शन फरवरी में हो रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर लगातार यह चर्चा इस सदन में और बाहर चल रही है कि केरल के अन्दर कोई स्थायी सरकार न होने की वजह से जब राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया गया तो वहां पर स्थायी सरकार बननी चाहिये। इस सारे के सारे सन्दर्भ में किसी कैबिनेट मंत्री के द्वारा जब इस प्रकार का बयान दिया जाता है तो उस से लोगों के दिलों में शक होता है कि यह उस मंत्री के व्यक्तिगत विचार नहीं है, बल्कि उस ने इस प्रकार से सरकार के विचार लोगों के सामने रखे हैं और बड़े कूटनीतिक ढंग से ताकि लोग इस पर चर्चा करें। लोगों के ऊपर सारे के सारे मामले में क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है उस को देखने के बाद फिर सरकार इस बात का निर्णय करेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री चह्वाण का भी स्टेटमेंट है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : उन को छोड़िये। सारे के सारे मामले में सदन के मेम्बरों ने अपने विचार रखे। और विचारों के अतिरिक्त श्री रंगा और श्री हनुमन्तैया ने भी अपने सजैशन दिये। उन्होंने शायद इस मामले में यह कहा कि वहां पर कोई कमेटियां बना दी जानी चाहियें। जिन्होंने भी सजैशन दिये हैं वे, जहां तक मेरा खयाल है, इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि वहां एलेक्शन होने ही नहीं चाहियें। वे इस बात का मूल रूप में मान रहे हैं कि वहां एलेक्शन होने चाहियें और वहां के लोगों को यह हक होना चाहिये कि वे अपने नुमाइन्दों के द्वारा वहां की सरकार चलायें। मैं तो समझता हूं कि जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, यह बात उन के लिये भी बहुत ठीक पड़ती है। वह क्यों अपने सिर पर सारी आफत मोल ले रहे हैं। आज केरल में भयानक अन्न संकट है। वहां के लोगों को तीन ग्रास अन्न दे कर जीवनयापन करने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है। आज कौन से उच्च राजनीतिक सिद्धान्त हमारे सामने हैं कि हम सारे का सारा दर्द अपने सिर पर लें। यह सारे का सारा दर्द वहां की जनता ले। वहां की जनता अपने आदमियों को चुने और वे जिस प्रकार चाहें अपना शासन चलायें। क्या आई०सी०एस०, क्या आई०ए०एस० और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, इन बातों के साथ उन का संविधान के बारे में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है क्योंकि संविधान में यह हक दिया हुआ है कि वह अपने चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा सरकार चलाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे स्पष्ट रूप से कहना है कि यहां पर फरवरी या मार्च का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, चाहे इस समय कांग्रेस की वहां पर कोई भी स्थिति हो, चाहे कांग्रेस दल का इस में कोई भला हो या न हो, वहां पर एलेक्शन जल्दी से जल्दी कराये जायें। आज सतरह सालों से कांग्रेस के साथ में शासन मौजद है, वह इस देश में सब से बड़े बहुमत वाली पार्टी है। उस के ऊपर इन चुनावों की जिम्मेदारी है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमेशा कहा करते थे कि जो जनतंत्र प्रणाली है उस के लिये हमें परम्परायें या ट्रैडिशन्स स्थापित करने हैं।

उन परम्पराओं और ट्रैडिशन्स को कायम करने के वास्ते यह निहायत जरूरी है कि अपनी कमजोरी और अपने स्वार्थ को बलाय ताक रख कर वहां एलेक्शन कराये जायें।

जहां तक इन डिमान्ड्स का सवाल है, उन के बारे में कोई बहुत लम्बे चौड़े संघर्ष की बात नहीं है, उन के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। इस बात को मानने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं होता कि केरल की आन्तरिक स्थिति और सामाजिक स्थिति के बारे में हर दो साल बाद वहां पर राजनीतिक भूकम्प आते रहते हैं, लेकिन यह कोई बहुत लम्बे चौड़े विवाद का मामला नहीं है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से केरल में जो भयानक खाद्य संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, जिस को ले कर वाद-विवाद होता है, जिस के बारे में अनेकों बार सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, उस सारे के सारे मामले में जो डमान्ड है उस का संक्षेप में जिक्र करना मैं उचित समझूंगा। अन्न की जो समस्या है, जिस के बारे में सरकार ने मांग रक्खी है, उस के विषय में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। बड़ी सुन्दर मांग है। मुझे इस का दुःख है कि वहां पर प्रेजिडेंट का शासन लागू है, लेकिन अगर प्रेजिडेंट का शासन लागू होने से, वहां पर मुर्गी पालन करने से, वहां पर जापानी ऐग्रिकल्चर आरम्भ हो जाने से पैदावार बढ़ जाये, इसी प्रकार से उस प्रदेश की समस्यायें हल हो जाय तो यह उन का सौभाग्य होगा। लेकिन एक समस्या के बारे में मुझे कहना है। वह मूल समस्या यह है कि केरल में जो खाद्य समस्या का भयंकर रूप देखने को मिला वह वहीं की समस्या है या उस का देश की समस्या के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध है। केरल के अन्दर काम करने का जो तरीका है, वहां की जो मशीनरी है, वहां की जो उपज है, उस का क्या रूप है। यदि शरीर के अन्दर कोई विकार हो जाता है तो विकार सारे शरीर में मानना चाहिये या जहां पर कष्ट हो वहां पर मानना चाहिये। अगर हाथ में फोड़ा निकल आये, और हम यह मानें कि विकार केवल हाथ में है तो यह शरीर विज्ञान से अनभिज्ञता प्रदर्शित करना होगा। सारे के सारे शरीर में विकार है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी गड़बड़ी हमारी प्लैनिंग के अन्दर है, जिस का बड़ा भयंकर और विकट रूप हमें केरल के खाद्य और अन्न संकट के रूप में देखने को मिला। मुझे याद है कि सब से पहला भाषण मैं ने अपने साथी माननीय श्री शंडेकर जी का सुना जिस में उन्हों ने कहा कि हमारी कोशिश रही है इन चौदह पन्द्रह सालों में कि हम इस्पात के कारखाने बनायें और इस्पात के मामले में हम लोग स्वावलम्बी हो जायें, लेकिन अनाज के मामले में हम स्वावलम्बी हों ऐसा इन सालों में सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ। इस का दोषी हमारा प्लैनिंग कमिशन है। पिछले दिनों मुझे एक किताब देखने का सौभाग्य हुआ, जो श्री श्रीमन्नारायण की लिखी हुई थी, जिन को हम सारे के सारे मामले में बड़ा विद्वान् मानते हैं। उन्हों ने खुद कहा कि पिछले सत्तरह सालों में लगातार भूमि पर इतना अधिक भार डाला गया है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। भूमि के बारे में जितनी नीतियां बनी हैं उन का खाद्य समस्या से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हम केवल यह देखते रहे कि हमारे सारे के सारे काम से किस वर्ग को सन्तोष होगा और किस वर्ग को असन्तोष होगा। किन बातों से दो आदमी हमारी जयनाद के नारे लगायेंगे और किन बातों से लोग खुश होंगे। एक आध आदर्शवादिता की बातें हैं उन को आधार मान कर हम सारे समाज की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं, यह कैसे हो सकता है। केरल की समस्या के साथ भी लगी हुई जो समस्या है वह जमीन की समस्या है। केरल को बिना देखे हुए ही मैं कल्पना कर सकता हूं कि उस प्रदेश की आबादी बहुत घनी है, वहां पर लोगों के पास जमीन

[श्री यु० सिंह० चौधरी]

बहुत थोड़ी है, जनीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हैं। यह बात दूसरी है कि उन को सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार का और प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला होगा। इस देश में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें की जाती हैं जैसे लोग सुअर पालने लग जायें, कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी बेकन फैक्ट्रियां खोल दें, कुछ और बातें कर दें, मगर आज जो जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हैं वह आज सब से बड़ी हानिकारक चीज है। छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होने के कारण जो कमी जमींदार के पास रह जाती है उस को इस प्रकार के छोटे मोटे धन्धे शुरू कर के सरकार कैसे पूरी कर सकती है। मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें आज अपनी प्लैनिंग को सुधारना पड़ेगा। हम एक ऐसे मोड़ पर आ गये हैं जबकि हम को इस खाद्य समस्या को किसी न किसी रूप में हल करना होगा। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो आज हमारे प्लैनिंग के लोगों के सामने श्री नेहरू की तरह पर सोचने की परम्परा है। आज सारी की सारी प्लैनिंग के ऊपर दूसरे तरीके से सोचना होगा। जब तक हम सब के अन्दर खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये पी० एल० ४८० के अन्दर बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की प्रवृत्ति काम करेगी तब तक सारी बातों को सोचने के तरीके में हर्गिज फर्क नहीं होगा। आज अगर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कहते हैं कि हम एग्रिकल्चर की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं या "डीविएशन फ्राम दि पालिसी" आदि के नारे लगाते हैं तो यह देश में व्यर्थ भ्रम पैदा करते हैं। मैं इस बात को फिर स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि अनाज की समस्या अकेले केरल की नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश की है और यह हर्गिज हल नहीं हो सकती, यह समस्या बाकी रहेगी जब तक कि भूमि सुधार सरकार ठीक रूप से नहीं करती है। आप इस को देखिये कि सरकार का भूमि के बारे में मुख्य रूप से क्या रुख रहा है। बहुत से प्रदेशों में कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग चल रही है, लेकिन साथ साथ वहां पर सीलिंग भी लगाई जा रही है। सीलिंग के मामले में यह है कि पांच एकड़, दो एकड़, तीन एकड़ हरिजन परिवारों को दे दिये। इस पांच एकड़ से, दो एकड़ से, तीन एकड़ से एक हरिजन परिवार भला क्या गुजारा करेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो पुरानी लैंडलार्डिज्म की प्रथा है उसे आप दुबारा लायें, लेकिन कम से कम एक बात का आप को ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि पैदावार किस तरह से बढ़ेगी। आप को यह देखना है कि पैदावार जमीन के टुकड़े करने से बढ़ेगी, या जमीन को एक करने से बढ़ेगी, या अपने बजट का ज्यादा तर हिस्सा फैक्टरीज में लगाने से बढ़ेगी। ये मूलभूत बातें हैं। इन को जब तक आप दिमाग में नहीं रखेंगे और जब तक इन पर गहराई से विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह अनाज की समस्या हरगिज हरगिज हल नहीं हो सकती है।

और जो दो तीन बात इस में रखी गयी हैं पोल्टरी के बारे में, शिक्षण संस्थाओं के बारे में, मुर्गी पालन के बारे में और शूकर पालन के बारे में, इन सब का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि ये वहां सफल होंगी और इन से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion for some time.

At the out set, I would like to refer to the question of elections in Kerala. I do not want to repeat the arguments that have already been advanced, favouring mid-term elections, but I would like to put forward one or two other arguments. It is said that the elections in Kerala will be held after some time when the elections are held in other parts of India. I want to know why a similar decision had not been taken before when the Communist Ministry was dismissed in Kerala,

and why Government did not think of postponing the elections at that time also. My hon. friend Shri Ranga has suggested that a new experiment might be tried in Kerala in view of the fact that several Ministries had broken down there. It has been stated that twice President's rule had to be imposed because there was a constitutional break down. I would like to point out that there was no question of any constitutional break down when the Communist Ministry was in power. The Ministry was functioning; of course, there was a narrow majority, but that majority did not break at any time. It was because Government wanted to dismiss the Communist Ministry that they dismissed that Ministry in an unconstitutional manner, and elections were held immediately thereafter, because Government thought that the sentiments of the people had been roused at that time, and if elections were held then, the ruling party would certainly be able to come to power while the other parties would have no chance of success. So, the only reason why the elections are sought to be postponed now is that the ruling party is sure that it will not get a majority if elections are held now, and so, they do not want any elections. Otherwise, there is no reason why the elections should be postponed.

I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether there is a possibility of the postponement of the elections in Kerala. As it is, the elections are to be held in February, and if they are going to be postponed, we shall have no opportunity of raising the issue here before Parliament meets for its budget session in February.

I would also like to point out that in the papers we find contradictory reports. On the one side, we find that the Election Commissioner is going there on the 21st to make preparations for the election. On the other side, we find that the Cabinet Minister, Shri S. K. Patil has asked—of course, he did not say specifically about the mid-term elections in Kerala—why the mid-term elections generally should not be postponed till the usual general elections all over the country.

So I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether Government have decided to postpone the mid-term elections or the elections will be held in February there as decided earlier.

Another reason for our saying that mid-term elections must be held n February is this. There are certain special issues concerning the State of Kerala which are not the concern of the country as a whole. So far as the food situation is concerned, here is a State which is having 50 per cent deficit unlike other States in India. We cannot wait for long for the solution of the food problem and we cannot afford to get food from outside that State for all times to come. So, there is the question of immediately increasing the food production in the State.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Food Minister and also the Finance Minister that the Thannirmukkam bund, which if completed would have brought so many acres of land under cultivation and resulted in increase in production thereby, has not been completed till today; it was taken up in 1959, and some work was also begun, but it has not been completed so far. It would have entailed a total expenditure of only about Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs. The money that is being spent now on getting foodgrains from outside is about Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs. And yet we find that even a sum of Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs could not be spent on the Thannirmukkam bund, and the result is that that scheme is still in abeyance. If it is completed, several acres of land can be saved from saline water and brought under cultivation.

I have no time to go through the various other schemes which have to

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be taken up, but I would only mention the *vempanad kayal* scheme; if a bund could be erected there, that could bring under cultivation several acres of land. Thus, there are special problems which concern the State of Kerala. Thus, Kerala State is unlike other States in India, and it needs special attention. So, that is another reason why the elections should not be postponed but must be held in February as originally planned.

As far as the Governor's administration, and the advisers' regime is concerned, there is nobody to look into what they are doing. Of course, we the Members of Parliament from Kerala are having a committee. But when we go there, we are told that we could only speak about the Bills that were contemplated, and we could not speak anything about the problems of the people or about the situation obtaining in Kerala. We could not raise the question of the food situation, the question of irrigation for which a supplementary grant has been asked, or the question of transport and the West Coast Road and so on. These things cannot be raised by us in that committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who said so? Was it the Governor?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It was said specially that this committee consisting of Members of Parliament could discuss only about the Bills that were to be enacted; as far as the other problems were concerned, we could not raise them in that committee, nor were we allowed to raise them there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth: That is most atrocious.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This is the kind of administration that is going on there.

In this connection, I would like to point out actually an instance to show what is happening there, and I am saying this from my own experience. Fifteen days back when I went to my constituency, namely Kesergode, some peasants came and said that the landlord wanted to evict them from the land which they had been occupying for the last twenty years, with the help of the police and others. One of the peasants there had already filed his case before the tribunal appointed to go into the question of the record of rights,. Since the tenant had no record of rights, he had made an application to the tribunal praying that record of rights might be given to him; he had paid the necessary money and filed his case before the tribunal. When I met that person, and I was told what was happening, I rang up the district collector and the district superintendent of police, pointing out that the peasant had already filed a case before the tribunal and it was, therefore, for the tribunal to go into the matter and decide the issue after hearing both sides. Then alone he can issue or not issue the record of rights, and, therefore, till such time as the tribunal came to a decision, that man should be given protection. I wrote to them besides ringing them up. But what happened was this; after two or three days, some man came and brought me the news that with the help of the police the landlord had evicted him from that land and he did not know what to do. So, what we find is that even when we represent matters, nothing is done in that regard. Even if we say that the administration may please look into a particular matter, that is not looked into.

If the elections are going to be held in 1967 only, then another complication also arises. The Fourth Plan is coming very shortly, and the representatives of the State of Kerala will have nothing to say in regard to the formulation of the Plan for the State. Why should the State of Kerala be treated in this fashion? As you know, Sir, the unemployment problem in Kerala is acute. And yet what do we find? The phyto-chemical plant has been abandoned. Here was a project in

respect of which an assurance had been given by the hon. Minister when there was a half-an-hour discussion in this House on that matter. He had promised us that the Government would see that it would not be abandoned. And yet, after an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs had been incurred, we find that this project is abandoned. When a question is asked why the project had been abandoned, an answer is given saying that there are some reasons for it, and after Rs. 12 lakhs have been spent already, we find that there is not going to be any phyto-chemical project.

I am afraid that the same might be the case with the second shipyard at Cochin too. An adjournment motion on this had been admitted in Parliament and discussed also. When the previous Speaker was here, the papers had carried a news item that there had been a decision to abandon the second shipyard at Cochin; on the basis of that, the previous Speaker said that certainly it was a question which should be discussed. From 1960, four years have elapsed, and still, negotiations are going on for the establishment of the second shipyard. Yes, negotiations will always go on for years together until one fine morning we shall hear that the project has been abandoned. That is the tactics usually adopted. We have seen that in the case of the phyto-chemical plant already; there was negotiation, there was spending of some money, and whenever any question was put, it was stated that the matter was under consideration, under consideration and under consideration, and now we find that there is no consideration at all, because the project has already been abandoned.

The catalogue of the questions put about the second shipyard in Kerala is there for everyone to see. It would have at least provided jobs to some people. But for the last four years, 1960 to 1964, they have been carrying on discussions and the answer is that they are negotiating with Japan or some other country. But nothing has come to fruition. I am sure that as regards the second shipyard also, the same fate as over-took the phyto-chemicals project will overtake this, unless there is a categorical assurance given to the contrary and implemented by Government.

Take the oil refinery. It has also suffered the same fate. Kerala is a State which has got so many problems, but which has been so much discriminated against, where every industry that had been promised, one after the other, is not coming up. This is just hoodwinking the people. It is only breach in the promise; there is no question of fulfilling the promise in the accepted sense, it is only fulfilment in breach. This is what is happening.

Now we are discussing the Fourth Plan. The problems of Kerala are naturally different from those of other States in some respects. But there are no elected representatives of the people running the State Government. What will be the fate of Kerala? It is said a stable government has not been there. We have our Constitution. We have a parliamentary set-up. That parliamentary set-up and the Constitution do not say that if there is no stable government, there should not be elected government at all. If there is no stable government, why should we not have the existing government continued for six months or a year until we had finished discussion of these problems?

Another argument brought forward is that as there will be no stable government, so there should not be any elections now. If that is the argument, if that is the reason for postponing the elections let the Constitution be changed. Let it be said clearly that there will be no election in any State if the ruling party considers that it has no hope of winning the elections. I have no objection if such an amendment is made to the Constitution. Even if I object it will be passed by their majority, the amendment that there will be election only if the ruling party can again come to power, only

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if they have a chance of returning to power.

Is this the criterion we should follow? It is not. We have a Constitution. We follow the parliamentary system. If there is a break down of the constitutional process, President's rule is envisaged for some time. Then there must be elections. So, the reported postponement of election, if true, is entirely wrong. If the Government are going to postpone the election, I want to know whether they have taken a decision; if not, they should announce when the election will be held.

As regards the demands for grants, I will first take the food situation. The food situation has not improved except that they now give half an ounce more. If Shri Subramaniam thinks that I being in the Opposition will always oppose Government, let him see what the State Congress President, Shri Abraham, was reported to have said only yesterday, that the food situation in Kerala has not improved. I say it has improved, because they are getting half an ounce more. That improvement is there. I do not deny that. I saw in some villages that they are given six ounces of wheat. Shri Subramaniam said that offtake is not there. Why? There are co-operative societies which have no money; they are not able to take the wheat. So they do not give wheat in ration. I have got letters from so many people from many places saying that wheat is not given. Why? It is because the co-operative societies or the distributing machinery has no money to get the wheat and distribute it. For wheat, they do not get more; for rice they get something more. So they are not taking wheat.

The distributive machinery is extremely faulty. In many places people are not getting the ration. In some places, the distributing machinery charges more than the fixed price.

I want to ask the Minister if they will accept the recommendations of the Food Advisory Committee comprising all parties that has been convened by the Governor. There a unanimous decision has been taken a week ago which has appeared in the papers. They said there must be statutory rationing. The next thing is that there must be procurement. The Food Minister will say there is levy. There is difference between the two. Without procurement, there cannot be statutory rationing. Procurement should be there in the case of holdings over two or three or four acres of land—excluding at least 2-acre holdings. There must be statutory rationing.

As regards ration, they have said that there must be at least 12 oz. rice and 4 oz. wheat—if not at least 8 oz. rice and 4 oz. wheat—like that.

Another point. I would like to know whether, as the Food Minister told us, in January when the next crop comes, in the name of non-agriculturists, agricultural labourers as well as the small peasants will be exempted. This will certainly be very bad. Only for two or three months, these people can get work.

I had been in Tanjore only the other day. There I saw that paddy is not given as wages. There, agricultural labourers get their wages in kind and cash. I would request Shri A. K. Sen not to disturb the Food Minister to whom my remarks are addressed. I seek the protection of the Chair....

As I was saying, it is written in the record: in cash or kind. This is under an agreement with the *pannayal*. But as far as agricultural labourers in many other places are concerned, they are not given in kind; they are not given paddy or rice; they are paid their wages only in cash. So, if it is decided that those who are non-agriculturists, including agricultural labourers, will not be given the ration

from January, it will create a further grave situation.

Reverting to the question of elections, there is another reason why we should have elections soon. We should go to the people to know the will of the people. It is not a question of a lack of confidence in a section of the Opposition alone; it is a lack of confidence in a section of the congressmen also. That is probably why the Government feel hesitant about proceeding with the elections at the present juncture.

Then what about the NGOs? I do not know whether in any other part of India the NGOs are paid less than what they are paid in Kerala. The other day they went on fast for a day, paraded the streets giving notice to Government that if an increment of Rs. 25 per month is not given and they are not put at par with their counterparts in other States, they would go on strike. Then there is the question of emoluments of teachers. We have referred to this matter here. They also have given notice four months ago. Elementary school teachers everywhere else get a minimum of Rs. 100, but in Kerala they get salary and dearness allowance amounting to a total of just Rs. 85. As far as the aided school teachers and college teachers are concerned, they also have held demonstrations and demanded parity of scales of pay with their counterparts in the rest of the country. The same is the case with government as well as private school teachers.

Now the question is: will Government drive the NGOs to a strike or will they see that something is done at least to mitigate their sufferings so that there may be no question of strike of the government employees.

Now, the NMR workers are on strike for the last five days, about 2,000 of them. If the strike continues, work will be paralysed. Their demand is very simple, that those who have put in 10, or 15 years should be confirmed; there must also be pensionary benefits. They also want a little increment in their wages. If Government does not accede to these demands and the strike goes on, it will affect industry; it will not be confined to the 2,000 workers; it will affect other industries also.

As regards transport, there is a West Coast Road, some part of it in Kerala and some in Mysore. The Mysore part is complete, whereas in the Kerala part, the bridges—I do not want to give the names of all the bridges—the Kallayi, Poduvalli and Farok and other bridges and connecting roads are not completed. Because this side of the West Coast Road is not completed, there are very great difficulties.

So, I only want to point out that besides the question of the postponement of the elections, which is an important political question, and the food problem, there is the question of the N.G.Os, the elementary school teachers and N.M.R. workers and others who are not getting wages at par with their counterparts in other States in India. At least those questions must be considered. If they are not considered even today, then certainly the N.G.Os., will go on strike as they have said. Of course, repressive machinery may be used against them, but it will be very bad. According to the papers yesterday, the Governor, Shri V. V. Giri, has told them that their demands are reasonable, that as they have no money they have written to the Centre, and they will see that their demands are met. Of the 1,25,000 teachers and non-gazetted officers in Kerala, at least 40 per cent, it is said, get only Rs. 50 or less than Rs. 50 per month, according to a recent survey.

So, I request that these questions also may be considered. I want the Minister to say categorically whether the elections will be postponed or not.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): These demands are not concerned

[Shri Maniyangadan]

with the elections in Kerala. I also read in the papers certain news items. The preparations for the elections are also going on. So, I do not know what the anxiety is that has made hon. Members from the other side avail of this opportunity to discuss this matter. Almost all of them were saying that the Congress was afraid that it might become a small group in the Assembly as a result of the coming elections. I do not know on what basis they are saying this.

All the parties there, excepting the Congress, are fighting each other, abusing each other, each one trying to come to an agreement with the other, and all sorts of arrangements are going on there. And these party leaders come here and say that the Congress is in a minority, and that they are going to win the elections. No party in Kerala can say that it will win a majority, because that is the actual position. But, as far as the Congress is concerned, it is going to catch hold of no other group; it is going to face the electorate alone, it is going to face the electorate on its own.

The R.S.P. is there, and then within the Communists there are two or three groups; they are at each other's throat in the State.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What about the Kerala Congress?

Shri Maniyangadan: The Kerala Congress is being sought after by so many parties there, the Swatantra Party, the Muslim League, the S.S.P. I do not know what the position of the S.S.P. is there.

The leader of the S.S.P. was talking about corruption and other things. He forgot the fact that it is only for 1½ or two years that the Congress was ruling there. Before that, they had a Chief Minister of their own party, their party members were in the Ministry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Was there any corruption charge against the P.S.P. Chief Minister?

Shri Maniyangadan: Several charges were levelled against the Chief Minister and also other P.S.P. Ministers. At that time the P.S.P. were against even an enquiry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They wanted an open enquiry.

Shri Maniyangadan: The instances on which the present allegations are based also occurred during that period, not when the Congress alone was in power. He forgets that.

I do not want to go into those matters. I was only saying that the Congress was not at all afraid. That is all I have to say. The Congress has decided not to have anything to do with these reactionary parties, these communal parties. They are going to face the consequence, face the electorate alone.

Shri Nambiar: Face it. Do not postpone.

Shri Maniyangadan: We will have to face. There is the Constitution. Some suggestions were made to amend the Constitution. I do not want to go into it.

Shri Nambiar: Why? Difficult?

Shri Maniyangadan: We may amend the Constitution, but when the Communist Government was ruling there, the only trouble was that there was no constitutional rule there.

Regarding the food situation and other things, I do not want to go into details as my time is very limited. The food situation has not considerably improved. Every Member has stressed that point. In the villages, 4½ oz. of rice and 6 oz. of wheat are being given. I request the Government to see that at least the quantum of rice is raised to 6 oz. throughout the State, and I believe that should be done without much delay.

The creation of a buffer stock is absolutely necessary, but I would only pray that it should not be from out of

the rations that are to be given. Let them get from outside, either through import or some other means and create a buffer stock, and let the food situation improve. I believe it will be done. The minimum that we demand is 6 oz. of rice and 6 oz. of wheat, immediately. By January it must be increased further. The present situation may not permit them to give more.

I agree with the suggestion made here that Members of Parliament should be associated with the administration. I do not want that only Kerala Members should be associated. It is the responsibility of Parliament. Therefore, I would suggest that Members from other States as well may be associated with the administration there.

The Fourth Plan is being formulated now. Several things, which the present administration there may not look into, will have to be looked into and incorporated in the Fourth Plan.

The actual trouble with regard to Kerala is not communal or anything of that sort. It is the most educated State, the percentage of literacy in Kerala is the highest in India, and they are not lacking in intellectual calibre. The unfortunate thing is that the *per capita* income in Kerala is the lowest in India. It is an economic problem. So, it is in that light that we have to look into it. We are now in the midst of the Third Plan, and the Fourth Plan is being formulated. During all the plans so far, practically nothing was done to improve the economic condition of the State. So, the matter has to be looked into. As was mentioned, the phyto-chemical factory was dropped. The second shipyard was expected to be started during the Second Plan. It was hoped that it would be started at least in the Third Plan and completed by the end of the Third Plan, but now nobody knows where it is. Even during the Fourth Plan, according to present reports, it may not come into existence. That is the position.

So, industrialisation of the State is absolutely necessary, and then only the problem of unemployment, the low *per capita* income and all these matters can be faced. They must be boldly faced, now that Parliament and the President are responsible for the administration of the State. I know the difficulty of having the whole Parliament to deal with them. The consultative committee, set up under statute, is competent only to deal with the legislation there. Either that committee or some other committees may be constituted for dealing with these matters and these things have to be looked into.

14 hrs.

Something about agricultural production was said. Kerala is not producing sufficient paddy for the consumption of the people there, but it is mainly an agricultural area, growing cash crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper, rubber, tea and other things. Some diseases are now affecting coconuts there and inspite of all efforts by the experts and the research stations nothing could be done to eradicate this. This has to be looked into. These plantations in Kerala earn foreign exchange for the country and it is national wealth and so it has to be looked into.

Mr. Gopalan referred to paddy cultivation in Kuttanad area and there are several schemes there which must be implemented if food production there has to increase and their implementation could not be done alone by the people or by the State Government.

Another problem facing Kerala is the sea erosion and areas of the State all along the coast are being eaten away early by the Arabian Sea. Certain bunds have been put up; last year an American expert came at the invitation of the Government of India. I am thankful to Dr. K. L. Rao for that. He had given certain suggestions. Subsequently some other

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experts also came and have submitted certain reports. The trouble is still continuing. It is a matter involving crores of rupees and the State Government is not able to meet all the expenditure for doing the work. The Central Government is advancing some money as loan but the State Government is not able to repay the loan. As had been stated here earlier, these expenses must be taken as national expenses and the hon. Minister must see that the anti sea-erosion works in Kerala are done on the responsibility of the Central Government. Then only it will be successful and effectively done.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, would you mind giving me one or two minutes before you call upon the hon. Finance Minister to speak? We are all in sympathy with the point raised by Mr. Gopalan and I would like the hon. Minister to keep it in view—the pay scale grades and salaries of the employees in erstwhile B class States. The grades are much less compared to erstwhile A class States. It may not be possible for him to commit the Government to accept it just now. I have every sympathy with that demand and I request that they may keep it in view and when the Government is able to do justice to them they may try to meet this demand.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, it is very difficult for me to reply to the points that have been raised by thirteen people, and if I include the last speaker, it makes 14, because I am charged with a comparatively narrow mission, namely, the question of getting the two supplementary demands passed for the purpose of carrying on the administration of Kerala. So far as these demands are concerned, I find generally there is no opposition. In fact many of these demands arose out of the programmes chalked out by the Government of Kerala before the advisers regime came and in order to carry on that work, the necessary sanction had to be obtained from Parliament for this purpose. The items on which cut motions have been given certainly raise issues which are interesting to the people of Kerala and I had obtained the assistance that was available in order to get myself informed in regard to these cut motions. But by and large the discussion has gone beyond into an arena about which my knowledge is somewhat obscure or perhaps non-existent: the question of elections in Kerala, whether there is going to be a uniform pattern, every State electing the representative at the same time, etc.—these are all matters about which I am not cognisant. I can only say this that if there is any Government decision I am bound to know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is there any truth in the press reports that the Cabinet has appointed a sub-committee to go into the question?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Member would please forgive me if I say that I am a member of the Cabinet, I am also a member of the Council of Ministers; I am also a Member of Parliament. If I am going to answer for everything that any Cabinet Minister says, about which I probably do not know or any member of the Council of Ministers says or for that matter anything that any hon. Member says as a Member of Parliament —I am afraid my own competence is surely limited.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Perhaps the hon. Minister misunderstood what I said. It is not related to the statement of Mr. Patil or any other member of the Cabinet. A news appeared in the papers that there had been a sub-committee of the Cabinet of which the hon. Finance Minister is a member. Did it consider this aspect of postponing the general elections in Kerala?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: what appears in the Press, I do not know.

The question of considering any matter at any given time is a thing which is given to anybody. Why should hon. Members think that something is going to be done and it is going to be so unconstitutional, something which cannot be done without Parliament knowing about it? Any proposal must come to Parliament. As a matter of fact everything would be considered. I do not know whether there is anything in the agenda paper of the Cabinet in regard to this..... (*Interruptions*). I can tell you that one human aspect of it is this. I have had nothing to eat since this morning and I would like to go home and eat something; it is extremely a human matter. So, these are not matters about which I am competent to speak. If the hon. Members think that this is an incompetent Finance Minister, I am prepared to accept the charge because I am certainly not competent to speak on matters about which I have really nothing on record and no policy behind it. One hon. Member, I think my hon. friend Mr. Hiren Mukerjee said that I am one of the fathers of the Constitution. I think two other people are alive. I do not know whether we have now become grandfathers of the Constitution. A point is raised oftentimes and if I may make a remark, I have been told by proceedings in courts—all honour to Judges who pronounce opinions on the various articles of the Constitution about intentions of the framers of the Constitution. I think these intentions never existed. But it is a different matter altogether. That is something which is just a matter of hearsay. I submit in all humility and I personally feel—I am speaking purely on a personal capacity—that having been one of those associated with the framing of the Constitution, naturally I am a person who respects the Constitution as such and if any change in the Constitution has to be made, it will be considered. But I do not think any change could be made which is materially different from what is laid down in the Constitution. That will be considered and Parliament will have ultimately to discuss it and approve of it or reject it. I do not think there is any need for me to explain myself on the merits of the problem. I was very interested in it as a student of the Constitution. I do not know if I will be asked to assist if any question of altering the Constitution comes, but still, what my hon. friend Shri Ranga was saying and what others were saying were all matters of great interest. But that is not a matter which at the moment I am seized of nor am I in a position to say anything about that. All that I can say is, where there is the question of bureaucratic rule, it is very unfortunate. This question of Governor's rule is a thing which was discussed at considerable length when we made the Constitution. We said it might be inevitable, but it is extremely unfortunate. Nobody likes that the people should be deprived of their opportunity of deciding their fate themselves. It is a thing with which nobody will agree. But at the moment, let me come to the narrow issue before us. We are responsible, and Parliament is responsible ultimately for the governance of Kerala and at the present moment we are trying to discharge that responsibility to the best of our ability.

One main matter that was discussed is the food question. Nobody, neither the Government nor for that matter my colleague Shri Subramaniam, is pleased with the present state of affairs. I do not want to praise him actually when he is here, but it is not recognised that here is somebody who has ben rushing from one corner of India to another in a situation for which he has no responsibility, or for that matter, no human being has an responsibility, excepting a group o people who are in the distributive trade. He has been trying to see what he can do to solve the problem, getting it here and there. Oftentimes, people will say we in the cabinet differ. I do not think there is any difference between me and Shri Subramaniam. Where he has difficulties, I have my difficulties, and we speak frankly about these difficulties. We regret that such

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a situation like the one that has overtaken Kerala, or for that matter any part of India, has occured, and within the limits possible for us we try to solve the problem. In the month of October, the position was very acute. The Government were blamed; the individuals were blamed. But still my colleague has been able to pump into Kerala something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of rice, not to speak of the quantity that is coming in. In this month there is a lot more of rice that will be made available for distribution. The estimated total amount of distribution that we will undertake, according to the present calculation—four ounces of rice in the up-country areas and six ounces of rice in the municipal areas—would be about 65,000 tons. The Food Secretary has ben there a few days back and he has given me a report which at any rate safeguards the position of commitment that we have now undertaken. In all, before the end of December, the amount of rice that has gone into Kerala would be about 1,16,000 tons and we expect that the month of December will close with a substantial quantity of rice in their hands. It will be about 75,000 tons. Ships are going. Rice is being sent. Maybe we are not able to accept the very valuable suggestion made by the leader of the Swatantra party that we should take ships from Andhra to Kerala. For one thing, it is difficult to get the ships into ports in Andhra which would be able to take any large tonnage. Secondly, ships are not easily available, and the rice has to be picked up from various places in Andhra. The most suitable method, it seems to me, is by means of wagons and trains. It is not as if the suggestion is something which would ultimately be rejected or is something which is not practicable. At the moment, the ships are coming in. My colleague is fairly sure that so far as the commitment that has been made is concerned, that commitment would be honoured.

My hon. friend Shri Gopalan who has been there and who knows the problem, has made certain suggestions with regard to the future. He says that there should be procurement and procurement should not be, so to say, mistaken as a levy. That matter will be examined. So much so, what is available in Kerala, which would be roughly about half of what is required for the people, should be procured. And the question is, if the Government and the people and the various representatives of the parties have decided that there should be statutory rationing, the only limitation would be whether we will be able to honour the obligation. We have to examine the question, and I am sure my colleague will examine the matter.

It is suggested that the ration should be increased. The rations are increased to some extent in the case of manual workers particularly in the ports. To say that we should give 12 ounces of rice and four ounces of wheat—I am afraid it may not be possible in the near future. For one thing, we are not in a position to import rice which will permit us to accept an obligation of that order, and secondly, there is no rice available. In fact, we wrote to ask if it is available; various quantities were mentioned whereas the quantities were not available. So, necessarily, when we accepted the commitment for rationing, even formal or informal, a very large-quantity of wheat will have to go into it, which we can obtain—not that we cannot afford to pay for it; we can obtain it by credit or we can readjust our finance and foreign-exchange position and we will be able to obtain wheat.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I interrupt for a minute? 1:2 million tons is the production in Kerala. If at least some of that is taken as levy or procurement and the promised thing is sent, then, I think the rice ration could be raised.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sure the Government is indebted to

the hon. Member. As I said, this question of how we should mop up the surpluses in Kerala for the purpose of relieving us of the burden of having to import everything from outside is a matter which should be examined by my colleague. I think no suggestion coming from any quarter would be likely to be dismissed, it will all be examined, but, as I said, I do not want people to scare the public. We know that we have the quantity of rice in this country; we know that we have enough rice in this country for feeding every human being. We can import as much wheat as is wanted But the trouble is somewhere in the distributive system. Somebody is holding back; may be it is the producer, may be the distributor; may be the miller. But somebody is holding back, and that is the thing which has upset the work, and we have to devise measures, if possible with the goodwill of everybody concerned. Otherwise, with what we have, the proper thing to do is to get over the present position. So far as the Kerala matter is concerned, I said every suggestion would be examined and, if it is possible, accepted.

I would like to say that so far as the present commitments are concerned, the position is that we are sure that we will be able to maintain it, and any increase in the commitments can only be done if we have resources available; and the matter is constantly under examination.

The hon. Member mentioned something about prices. It is true that there are variations in prices, and also the Government do not accept any responsibility for giving what you might call the superior-quality rice at a particular price. It also happens that there is a considerable variation in price between the ration shop and the fair-price ship. The fair-price shop price should probably approximate to some extent with the ration-shop rice. But the ration shop is general; the fair-price shop is sought to cater to that section of the community which is not in a position to afford the higher prices. In the case of wheat, we have the same price: 42 paise per kilogramme. It may vary from place to place merely because of the variety of rice that is available and the Collector has to fix a particular price.

I would like to tell hon. Members that in this matter the Government is fully seized of the situation to the extent that is possible. We do not think we will be caught napping again The suggestions that have been made in regard to the future will be examined. But hon. Members must realise that before the Government can accept the position of statutory rationing for Kerala, which is a thing which is being examined constantly and which is before us, we will have to ensure that there is absolutely no gap in the supplies position; otherwise that responsibility is rather difficult to accept.

There are one or two other matters to which I would like to refer before closing. The question of students and teachers was mentioned. Regarding the size of the problem, my hon. friend Mr. Gopalan knows all about it In 1963-64, we had about 10,252 pupils in Government colleges and 46.231 in private colleges. In March 1964, 59,884 students were declared eligible for collegiate education as a result of the SSLC Examination and the position became very acute. About 32 colleges have been permitted to start and the Government itself has started one college in Calicut.

The question of salary of teachers and availability of teachers has been mentioned. I do not deny that there is a lacuna. The salaries paid to the teachers in Kerala are commensurate with the salaries paid elsewhere in Kerala; maybe they are low. I am saying this not in any spirit of levity,

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but I had some knowledge of this part of India at one time. I remember in an office which I had there, there was a brilliant typist who was being paid Rs. 60. I suggested to him to come to Madras and I would pay him Rs. 200. He said, "Please give me Rs. 75 and let me be here". He was a very valuable man for me at that time and I would have paid him Rs. 200 at Madras. But he was not prepared to go out. This was in 1928. Between 1928 and 1964, the position must have changed. In any event, there is an approximation with regard to the local rates.

Also, the question of payment to teachers, non-gazetted officers, etc., was mentioned. These are matters in regard to which we are in correspondence with the State Government. One thing the hon. Member must accept. If we take any decision now even to meet part of the way, that would mean additional responsibility for the popular Government that will come into being at a later stage. Normally, roughly about 40 per cent of the total budget of the State used to be spent on education and allied matters. So much so, they had very little left for other things. This is a very difficult problem. We know that Kerala is unique in many ways and the uniqueness has to be preserved. The Centre has to give some subvention to it. But all along the line, it is rather difficult to meet everything and at the same time.

The question of industrialisation was mentioned. My hon. friend mentioned something about the shipyard. I do hope that the present negotiations that are being conducted with the Japanese will materialise. I would like to assure him, as a person who has something to do with various economic decisions that are being taken by the Government of India, that I personally have no reservation against it at all. If the negotiations materialise tomorrow, it will start working day after tomorrow. But the matter has to be negotiated. I do not want, and I am sure my hon. friend also does not want, the mistake that we made in Vizag to be repeated in Cochin or in any other part of Kerala. We want a shipyard which is going to be effective, which is going to build ships which will be economic and not one where the area of subvention will be something as big as we are having in Vizag. I can tell him there is absolutely no reservation in this matter so far as the Government is concerned. If the collaboration is available, we will go ahead with this.

Phyto-chemicals has been mentioned. It is rather unfortunate. Even when I was not Minister here, I have been hearing about it. I now understand that the project could not be gone through for the reason that the product would be uneconomical. We have spent Rs. 12 lakhs on it and it is something which we cannot lightly brush aside. The thing is not coming through, but we are going to make use of that plant. The Rs. 12 lakhs would not be wasted. Something else will be started.

Shri Ravindra Verma mentioned about refineries and the need for stabilised power. I think the power position in Kerala, so far as the objectives are concerned, is quite impressive. When the scheme that we have on hand materialises, it would make the power position in Kerala extremely satisfactory. The installed capacity in the State now is 192·5 MW. During next year, the Sholayar product with a capacity of 54 MW and the two units at the Sabarigiri project with a capacity of 100 MW would be commissioned, raising the installed capacity to 346·5 MW.

There is again one point about which I am seized. We have certain plants of our own in Kerala and the profitability of these plants is affected by the fact that oftentimes, there is a shut-down of power in April. This

is the question that drew my attention. I have been telling my colleague, the Minister of Irrigation and Power that we should put up a 100 MW thermal power station, even though it is going to cost us a lot of money, round about Cochin, so that the power-supply would be stabilised and these plants can work. It is not only the FACT, but there are several other plants, both Government and private, in which money has been sunk and they do not work for five or six weeks from April onwards. So, this question of having a thermal power station round about Cochin for stabilising power is a matter which is receiving our earnest consideration.

Maybe, there are one or two other matters to which I have not referred. I would like hon. Members to forgive me, because actually the debate itself has gone off from the main question of considering the economic demands of Kerala and the shortfalls that are now evident, which have to be made good. All I can say is, so long as the responsibility is direct, I will have a look into these matters. Even when it is not quite so direct and there is a Government functioning there, it is a matter which the Government of India cannot afford to ignore; it is one they are seized of. I can give that assurance to hon. Members. Hon. Members will forgive me if I am not in a position to speak about many matters which are not at the moment within the realm of facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Yashpal Singh's cut motions Nos. 1, 7 and 9.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 7 and 9 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Koya's cut motions Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Cut motions Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Nambiar's cut motions Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 18.

Cut motions Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 18 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

(1) Demands Nos. X, XIII, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXVII, XXIX, XXXI, XLV, XLVII and LV.

(Presented on 24th September, 1964).

(2) Demand Nos. XVI, XVII, XXV, XXXIII, XLVII, XLVIII and LV.

(Presented on 25th September, 1964).

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the State of Kerala, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below*—Ed.].

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATIVES AND ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Co-operatives and on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANNUAL HUSBANDRY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'.".

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND No. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'.".

14.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1964 AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I beg to move. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let Shri Bade move the Resolution first.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (Ordinance, No. 3 of 1964) promulgated by the President on the 5th November, 1964."

Shri C. Subramaniam *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the Resolution before the House. Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (Ordinance No. 3 of 1964) promulgated by the President on the 5th November, 1964."

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, this is the third time I am attempting to speak, and I hope I will now be permitted!

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is intended to replace the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 promulgated by the President on 5th November, 1964, the life of which would expire by about the end of this month. Before we take up the salient features of the Bill, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the exigencies of the present food situation. Hon. Members are no doubt aware that the question of controlling the prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and ensuring supply and distribution in adequate quantities of these commodities has been engaging the close and constant attention of the Government especially from the middle of this year. There is widespread public criticism of the manner in which the trade and middlemen were able to circumvent and render ineffective the legal and administrative measures devised for the maintenance of supplies essential to the community and for bringing about a stable price level.

Addressing the State Chief Ministers on October 26, 1964, the Prime Minister called for quick and effective action against traders who sell foodgrains at prices higher than those fixed by Government and suggested providing for summary trials of effenders with a view to making the implementation of control measures a success.

The procedure for summary trials is contained in Sections 260 to 265 in Chapter XXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under these provisions any District Magistrate and any Magistrate of the first class especially empowered by the State Government may, if he thinks fit, try in a summary way offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding 6 months. Several offences punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding 6 months have also been mentioned in the Chapter as falling within the scope of summary trials. The only effences somewhat relevant for our present purpose are those relating to weights and measures under Sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code. The intention underlying the promulgation of the Ordinance and its replacement by the present Bill by inserting a Section 12A in the Essential Commodities Act and Section 8A in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 is to make it mandatory for a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government or a Presidency Magistrate to adopt the summary procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code for trying persons charged with contravention of orders made under he Essential Commodities Act. Similarly, a special judge shall try any offence allegedly committed by a public servant in relation to contravention of the orders made under the Essential Commodities Act. In this case also the summary procedure would apply. Under Section 262 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate cannot pass, while convicting, in summary trials, a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding 3 months. As the Government feels that the imposition of deterrent punishment against food offenders is called for, it has been specifically provided in the Bill in the proviso to sub-section (2) of the proposed Section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act that it shall be lawful for a Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Under Section 414 of the Code, it will be possible for a person convicted in a summary trial with a sentence of fine exceeding Rs. 200 to appeal to superior courts. Below Rs. 200 no appeal lies. In the present Bill, a specific provision has been made for making non-appealable a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month or of fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or both.

Public servants who may be charged with the abetment of crimes under food laws are also required to be

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

treated in the same way as the perpetrators of the food offences. Therefore, similar provisions have been made in the Criminal Law Amendment Act by the insertion of a new Section 8A.

Besides the Essential Commodities Act, while the Proclamation of Emergency is in force, the Government have additional powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules for dealing with the situation calling for deterrent action. Powers have been conferred on the Government to constitute the Special Tribunals with greatly abridged procedure under Chapter IV of the Defence of India Act, to order detentions under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules and to notify under sub-rule (4) of rule 154 the offences for which summary procedure would be adopted. Under rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government and the State Governments have powers to control the prices and regulating trade of articles of any description. However, the Defence of India Act and the Rules are of a temporary nature while the provisions for summary procedure and provision for non-appealable sentences may be needed even after the revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency. From this angle it was considered desirable to make modifications in a permanent statute like the Essential Commodities Act rather than temporary enactments like the Defence of India Act and the Rules made thereunder.

It is now some time since the Essential Commodities Ordinance has been promulgated. During this interim period Government had the opportunity to review some of the provisions in the Ordinance. In the interim period the question has been reviewed and the Government considers that it is desirable to make certain additional provisions in the present Bill as compared to the provisions in the Ordinance.

Under the new provision, a notification would have to be issued by the Government specifying the particular order as the special order for the purpose of adopting the summary procedure for trial of offences under the Order. A question will naturally arise as to what will happen to cases of contravention of the special order on the date the notification is made. It is proposed to lay down that where no witnesses have been examined before the said date, it would be tried in a summary way; otherwise, if, however, witnesses have been examined, summary procedure would not apply for that particular case. Similarly, it has been laid down that if any case is pending before a Magistrate who is not competent to try it in a summary way under the proposed Section, it shall be forwarded to the competent magistrate. Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act contains provisions for forfeiture of property under orders of the Court in certain circumstances. In the specific provisions regarding this matter made in the Bill, it has been laid down that whether or not any order of forfeiture of property or an order under Section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code is made in addition to a sentence passed by the concerned Magistrate an appeal shall lie to a higher court only where a magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment in excess of one month or fine exceeding Rs. 2,000 or both.

Having regard to the stringency of this new law, Government considers that its duration should be limited. I may draw the attention of the hon. Members to clause 1(3) of the Bill which lays down that these new provisions shall cease to operate after 31st December, 1966. A specific provision has also been made that the notification issued under the new provision specifying the special orders for the purposes of the introduction of the summary procedure for trial shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament, as soon as such a notification is issued. This would no doubt give an opportunity for Parliament to be kept

informed of the implementation of the new provisions sought to be introduced in the substantive law for the control of prices and regulation of trade and commerce relating to the distribution of foodstuffs and other essential commodities.

Sir, I commend the provisions of the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

This Bill and the original Resolution are now before the House. Three hours' time has been allotted for discussion of both. A large number of Members are anxious to speak. (*Interruption*). The Business Advisory Committee has allotted the time. I would request Members to be brief.

Shri Bade: You may please give two hours more.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You may exercise your authority and give us at least one hour more. A number of Members want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall see. Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं ने जो रेजोलूशन दिया है वह आर्डिनेंस के खिलाफ़ दिया है । आर्डिनन्स या अध्यादेश जारी करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी । आर्डिनैंस जारी करने और उस को अब रिप्लेस करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन विधेयक रक्खा है उस के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट औफ़ औबजैक्ट्स एंड रीज़ंस में दो कारण बतलाये हैं । उस में एक कारण यह है जोकि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने अपने व्यवक्तमें लिखा है :—

"There has been widespread public criticism of the manner in which some sections of the trade and middlemen were able to get round, and render ineffective, the legal and administrative measures devised for the maintenance of supplies essential to the community."

मैं उस के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं । मैं आरम्भ में ही यह चीज़ बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि यदि कोई ब्लैक मार्केटर है, प्रौफ़ीटियर है, आम लोगों को भूखा रख कर अपनी रोटी सेंकता है तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा दी जाय । लेकिन शासन ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है, उस का कारण केवल यह है कि चूंकि उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ग़लतियां की हैं, इसलिए, उस पर प्रैशर डाला गया और उस ने जनता के रोष को टालने के लिये दूसरे पर ज़िम्मेदारी थोपने का प्रयत्न किया है । यह आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर उस ने जनता को यह बताने का प्रयत्न किया है कि हम सब कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । एक प्रकार से इलैक्ट्रिक शाक देना कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का लक्ष्य रहता है । जिस प्रकार मैन्टल डिज़ीज़ के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को इलैक्ट्रिक शाक दिया जाता है या उस का माइंड डाइवर्ट किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार भूखमरी से त्रस्त जनता का माइंड डाइवर्ट करने के लिए शासन ने यह आर्डिनेंस निकाल दिया और यह प्रकट किया कि हम ने सख़्त से सख़्त सज़ा देने के लिये यह कदम उठाया है ।

लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंकने के लिए आग कहा गया है :

"....and further, as the provisions of the Defence of India Act and Rules, 1962 were temporary and liable to lapse on the revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency, it was considered advisable to effect amendments in permanent statutes, namely, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952."

[श्री बड़े]

शासन का कहना है कि चूंकि प्रोक्लेमेशन आफ़ इमर्जेन्सी के रिवोक होने पर डिफ़ेंस आफ़ इंडिया एक्ट और रूल्ज़ के प्राविज़न्ज़ लैप्स हो जायेंगे, इसलिए एसेंशल कामोडिटीज़ एक्ट जैसे पर्मानेंट स्टैट्स में संशोधन करने के लिए यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है ।

इस देश की जनता को मालूम है कि कांग्रेस शासन ने चाइना का भूत खड़ा कर के इमर्जेन्सी को जारी रखा हुआ है और यह इमर्जेन्सी ख़त्म होने वाली नहीं है । यह आर्डिनेंस पार्लियामेंट के सैशन से पंद्रह रोज़ पहले अर्थात् 5 नवम्बर को जारी किया गया । शासन डिफ़ेंस आफ़ इंडिया एक्ट और रूल्ज़ के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी कर सकता था । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि शासन ने आर्डिनेंस को जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में इमर्जेन्सी को रिवोक होने का जो कारण बताया है, वह थोथा है ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : झूठा कारण ।

श्री बड़े : शासन ने जो कारण बताया है, वह झूठा है । शासन के सदस्य समझते हैं कि केवल वही अन्न खाते हैं और दूसरे घास खाते होंगे । वे समझते हैं कि कोई दूसरा उन की नीति और कार्यवाहियों को नहीं समझता है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी जनता समझती है कि जो कारण दिया गया है, वह ठीक नहीं है । जनता को मालूम है कि जब इमर्जेन्सी ख़त्म होने वाली नहीं है, तो फिर यह अध्यादेश जारी करने की क्या ज़रूरत थी ।

इस के बाद शासन ने कहा है कि चूंकि बहुत से व्यापारी और डीलर्ज़ ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और प्राफ़िटीयरिंग करते हैं, इसलिए उन को सख़्त से सख़्त सज़ा देने के लिए यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है । शासन उन लोगों को अपराधी और एक्यूज्ड बना कर डाक में खड़ा कर रहा है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ट्रेज़री बेंचिज़ और शासन को एक्यूज्ड बना कर डाक में खड़ा करना पड़ेगा और उस से पूछना पड़ेगा कि क्या उस ने मुद्रा-स्फीति, इन्फ्लेशन, नहीं किया है, क्या उस ने रांग प्लानिंग नहीं किया है और क्या वह अनाज की प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाने में असफल नहीं हुआ है ।

शासन ने कहा था कि हम तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हर साल 6 परसेंट अन्न के उत्पादन को वृद्धि करेंगे, लेकिन पहले वर्ष 6 परसेंट के बजाये 1.2 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई, दूसरे वर्ष में 3 परसेंट डिक्रीज हुआ और तीसरे साल फिर 3 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शासन का बफर-स्टाक कहां चला गया । यह गुनाह उसने किया है । जैसे वारेन हैस्टिंग्ज़ का इम्पीचमेंट किया गया था, वैसे ही इस शासन को भी इम्पीच किया जायेगा । इस देश में स्टार्वेशन से जो पाप और हत्यायें हुई हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी शासन पर है । यह चार्ज लगा कर पूरे के पूरे ट्रेज़री बैंचिज़ की ट्रायल करने की ज़रूरत है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सम्मरी ट्रायल ।

श्री बड़े : शासन को आगे चल कर इस बारे में जनता के सामने जवाब देना पड़ेगा । उसकी नीति के कारण केरल में एक भयंकर प्रकरण हो गया । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में तो सरप्लस स्टेट होने की वजह से उतना झगड़ा नहीं हुआ, जितना कि बाकी जगह हुआ है, लेकिन वहां भी शक्कर की क्या स्थिति है ? हम को शक्कर नहीं मिलती है । हमारे यहां से चावल और गेहूं बाहर चला जाता है । भ्रष्टाचारी पुलिस अधिकारी पांच पांच सौ रुपये एक ट्रक के लेकर गेहूं को बाहर जाने देते हैं । चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में गेहूं महंगा है और हमारे यहां सस्ता है, इसलिए पुलिस-अधिकारी एक ट्रक के पांच सौ रुपये लेकर

गेहूं महाराष्ट्र में भेजने देते थे । जब हमने इस बारे में वायर किया, लोगों ने वायर किया, तो उनको ट्रांस्फ़र कर दिया गया ।

हमारे यहां व्यापारियों के 142 केसिज़ पकड़े गये । ज़ोन्ज़ के बीच में पांच मील के बार्डर-बैल्ट में मूवमेंट आफ़ ग्रेन्ज़ मना है, यह बात किसी को मालूम नहीं थी, क्योंकि इसको केवल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के गज़ट में प्रकाशित किया गया था । यह आदेश सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के गज़ट में 23 मार्च को प्रकाशित किया गया और हमारी स्टेट के गज़ट में उसके तीन चार महीने के बाद प्रकाशित किया गया । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का केवल एक गज़ट भोपाल में जाता है । जब मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के नई दुनिया में इस विषय में स्टेटमेंट निकाला कि मध्य प्रदेश के गज़ट में यह आदेश प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण व्यापारियों के—उन व्यापारियों के जो कि इज्ज़तदार हैं, जिनके लिये हथकड़ी पड़ना मृत्यु के समान है—142 केसिज़ पकड़े गए । मेरे उस स्टेटमेंट के बाद उस आदेश को मध्य प्रदेश के गज़ट में निकाला गया ।

मिनिस्टर आफ़ फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ से आज टेबल पर कुछ रेगुलेशन और नोटिफिकेशन रखे गये, जो कि गज़ट में 27 नवम्बर को प्रकाशित हुए थे । इतने दिनों के बाद आज 8 दिसम्बर को उनको टेबल पर रखा गया है । इस तरह से यह शासन चल रहा है ।

शासन व्यापारियों को दोष देता है, लेकिन व्यापारी ऐसा करते क्यों हैं ? महंगाई क्यों हो गई है ? इसलिये कि सप्लाई कम है और डिमांड ज्यादा है । और सप्लाई कम किसने की ? उसकी ज़िम्मेदारी शासन पर है । ट्रैज़री बैंचिज़ और कांग्रेस शासन ने सप्लाई कम की है । उन्होंने शुरू से रोंग प्लानिंग किया है । शासन ने कहा था कि हम तृतीय पंच पंवर्षीय योजना में एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में 30 परसेंट और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में 70 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने वाले हैं । और प्रोडक्शन कितनी बढ़ी है ? यह गाड़ी पीछे ही जा रही है, आगे नहीं जा रही है । इसकी वजह से इन्फ्लेशन हुआ । यह शासन डेफ़िसिट बजटिंग करता है । यह गुनाह किसने किया ? शासन ने किया ।

उसके बाद शासन ने नोट छापे—पचास परसेंट ज्यादा, हर साल तीन करोड़ के नीट छाप दिये गये । किसी ठेकेदार को सरकार ने पैसे देने थे । चूंकि सरकार के पास पैसे नहीं थे, इसलिए उसने नासिक से नये नोट निकाल कर उसको दे दिये उस ठेकेदार नें उन पांच लाख रुपयों से डाल्डा ख़रीद लिया और डाल्डा का रेट आठ आने बढ़ा दिया । सरकार ने लोगों को ज्यादा पैसे दे दिये हैं, उनकी परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ा दी है, लेकिन उसने उतने कन्ज्यूमर गुड्ज़ मुहैया नहीं किये हैं और एग्रीकल्चर-प्रोड्यस नहीं बढ़ाया है, जिसके कारण ये कठिनाइयां सामने आ रही हैं । फिर भी शासन कहता है कि व्यापारी जवाबदार हैं । वे व्यापारी ज़रूर जवाबदार हैं, जो ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा लेते हैं और लोगों को भूखा मारते हैं ।

लेकिन आज व्यापारियों के पास अनाज नहीं है, क्योंकि उन्होंने डर के मारे अनाज बेच दिया है या बाहर भेज दिया है । उन्होंने बाहर बोर्ड लगा दिया है कि आज से हम अनाज का व्यापार नहीं करेंगे । हमारे यहां कलेक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि तुम हमको थ्रेटन करते हो, इसलिये हम व्यापार करेंगे । व्यापारियों को मालूम है कि शासन के पास पैसा नहीं है शासन फूड ट्रेडिंग पर 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहा है, जब कि उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट 2600 करोड़ रुपये की चाहिए ।

इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि व्यापारियों की सम्मरी ट्रायल होगी और उनको अपील की इजाजत नहीं होगी । शासन उनके लिये अपील का दरवाजा क्यों बन्द कर रहा है ? शासन उनके प्रति

[श्री बड़े]

विन्डिक्टिव है और उनसे रिवेंज लेना चाहता है । अपील का अधिकार न देने का कारण यह है कि शासन की कान्शन्स क्लीयर नहीं है और वह समझता है कि जिस सजा की वह व्यवस्था कर रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि मैजिस्ट्रेट हमेशा शाट-कट कर के सम्मरी ट्रायल करेगा । सम्मरी ट्रायल में एविडेंस नहीं लिया जाता है, बल्कि केवल उसके एक्स्ट्रेक्ट लिखे जाते हैं ।

इस वक्त क्रिमिनल प्रोसीड्यर कोड में यह प्राविजन है कि तीन महीने की सजा के लिए सम्मरी ट्रायल रखी गई है । लेकिन इस विधेयक में एक साल की सजा होते हुए भी सम्मरी ट्रायल रखी गई है । इसी प्रकार इस समय यह प्राविजन है कि 2000 रुपये जुर्माना और एक महीने की कैद होने पर अपील की इजाजत है, लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट के अनुसार 2000 रुपये जुर्माना और एक महीने की कैद के लिये अपील की इजाजत नहीं रखी गई है ।

यह सरकार डेमोक्रेसी के अनुसार चलना चाहती है और रूल आफ ला रखना चाहती है । वह ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम करना चाहती है । पहले "ला" आता है और "आर्डर" बाद में आता है ।

पहले ला आप ठीक करो । इस ला में तो आप ने सम्मरी ट्रायल करके एक महीने की सजा देने की बात रख दी है लेकिन उसके बाद अपील की बात आप ने नहीं रखी है, ऐसा क्यों किया गया है ? क्यों आप ने अपील का दरवाजा बन्द किया है ? आज तक कभी भी नहीं देखा गया है कि इस तरह से अपील का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया गया हो ।

आप ने कहा है कि इस काम के लिए स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त होंगे । वही स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट्स इन केसिस का ट्रायल करेंगे । आप ने यह नहीं कहा है कि वही स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त होंगे जिन को दस साल का अनुभव होगा । वही लोग इन केसिस का ट्रायल करेंगे । लेकिन मैजिस्ट्रेट्स आज किस स्तर के हैं, इसको भी क्या आप ने देखा है । आजकल मैजिस्ट्रेट्स उनको नियुक्त किया जाता है जोकि किसी बड़े आदमी के रिश्तेदार होते हैं, जो काफी पैसे वाले होते हैं । मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि सभी इस तरह के होते हैं । लेकिन बहुत से इस तरह के होते हैं । बहुत से नये आदमी भी हो सकते हैं और उनको ही आप स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त करके एक एक साल की सजा देने या एक एक महीने की सजा देने का अधिकार दे सकते हैं । कम से कम ऐसा स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त करने का प्राविजन तो आप इस में रखें जिन को कम से कम दस साल का अनुभव हो ।

मैं तीस साल से देखता आ रहा हूं कि सम्मरी ट्रायल्ज में लोगों को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है । सम्मरी ट्रायल्ज में जो मैजिस्ट्रेट होता है वह एग्जेक्टिव के कहे मुताबिक काम कर देता है, जो एग्जेक्टिव की तरफ से कहा जाता है, वैसा ही वह कर देता है । मामले को जल्दी समाप्त करने के लिए, शार्टकट करने के लिए वह कह देता है कि तुम अपराध स्वीकार कर लो, गुनाह स्वीकार कर लो और पंद्रह दिन की सजा ही तुम को दे दी जायेगी । एक आदमी का किस्सा मुझे मालूम है । वह गांव का आदमी था । उसने चूंकि उसको हथकड़ी ही पड़ी थी, आत्म-हत्या कर ली । उसने सोचा कि मेरा सारा व्यापार मारा गया है, मेरी बहुत बेइज्जती हो गई है, इस वास्ते उसने आत्म-हत्या ही कर ली । आप देखिये कि हथकड़ी तक से लोग कितना डरते हैं ।

माइनर आफेंसिस के लिए आपने समरी ट्रायल्ज रखे हैं । माइनर आफेंसिस में टैक्नीकल आफेंसिस भी आ जाते हैं, किसी ने सूची नहीं लटकाई, यह भी उस में आ जात है और यह भी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में दण्डनीय अपराध है । किसी ने अगर स्टेटमेंट नहीं भेजी, रिटर्न नहीं भेजी तो वह

भी इस में आ जाता है। इस तरह के और भी बहुत छोटे मोटे अपराध इस में आ जाते हैं। इस वास्ते यह जो कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं इसके बारे में बहुत सोच विचार की आवश्यकता थी। आप पर प्रेशर पड़ा और आपने यह कानून बना दिया, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि कानून सख्त होना चाहिये, इस वास्ते आप ने अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया है, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। भूखा जो पेट होता है वह अध्यादेश से नहीं भरा करता है। भूखा आदमी इससे सैटिसफाई नहीं हो सकता है। इससे तो डेमोक्रेसी ही खत्म हो जायेगी, लोगों को जो मूल अधिकार आप ने दे रखे हैं, वे ही खत्म हो जायेंग। कांग्रेस को लोग गालियां देंगे कि किस प्रकार का कानून इसने बना दिया है। अभी तो व्यापारी वर्ग आपकी तरफ है लेकिन

श्री शिंकरे (मरमागंआ) : आप क्या कांग्रेस को सुदृढ़ करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बड़े : साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद इस में से कौन सी बात हो, इसको आप को साफ कहना चाहिये। केवल दण्ड ही लोगों को इस तरह से नहीं दे देना चाहिये।

आप ने कहा है कि लोगों के साथ अन्याय नहीं होगा। लेकिन इसमें तो साफ नजर आता है कि लोगों के साथ न्याय कभी भी नहीं हो सकेगा। रूल आफ ला क्या कहता है ? जूरिसप्रुडेंस क्या कहता है, इसको आप को देखना चाहिये। कहीं से भी अपील के प्राविजन को निकाला नहीं गया है। कनविकशन जब होता है तो अपराधी को अपील करने का हमेशा हक रहता है। लेकिन यहां पर तो कनविकशन होने के बाद भी कोई अपील नहीं हो सकेगी। अपील के दरवाजे आप ने बन्द कर दिये हैं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप ने ऐसा क्यों किया है। यह पहली बार आप करने जा रहे हैं। अपने भाषण में आप ने इसके बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं किया है कि ऐसा क्यों आप करना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में आप को कम से कम इस साइड में बैठे हुए आनरेबल मैम्बर्ज़ को तो सैटिसफाई करना चाहिये था। हम बिल्कुल भी सैटिसफाई नहीं हुए हैं। डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट आप दें लेकिन रूल आफ ला और जूरिसप्रुडेंस का ध्यान तो आप रखें।

आज हम जिधर भी देखते हैं उधर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ पाते हैं। एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक शासन में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। पुलिस वाले भी पैसे खाते हैं। अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा वाली बात आज चरितार्थ हो गई है। एक कथा कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। एक बार एक व्यापारी का पुत्र दीवार के नीचे दब कर मर गया। वह राजा के पास गया और कहा कि मेरा पुत्र दीवार के नीचे दब कर मर गया है, इस वास्ते मकान वाले को फांसी की सजा होनी चाहिये। मकान वाले को राजा ने बुलवा भेजा। वह आया और उसने कहा कि मैं क्या करूं, यह तो दीवार बनाने वाले का कसूर है, उसका गुनाह है। मैंने उसको दीवार बनाने के पैसे दे दिये थे और अब अगर दीवार गिर गई तो इस में मेरा क्या अपराध है। राजा ने उस राज को बुलाया जिस ने दीवार बनाई थी। उसने कहा कि मैं क्या करूं जिस ने ईंट दीवार में चुनने के लिए दी थी, व ही खराब थीं। इस पर राजा ने कुम्हार को बुलाया। उसने कहा कि पानी वाले ने पानी ज्यादा डाल दिया होगा या लकड़ी खराब होगी। राजा ने लकड़हारे को बुलाया। महंगाई का जमाना था, वह बेचारा गरीब आदमी था, दुबला पतला आदमी था और उसको फांसी दे देने का हुक्म दे दिया गया। उसके गले में जब फांसी का फंदा डाला गया तो वह ढीला रह गया। इस पर राजा ने कहा कि जिस के गले में यह फंदा फिट आ जाये, उसको पकड़ कर ले आओ। हुक्म पाते ही सिपाही गये और एक लट्ठा पांडे को जो

बहुत मोटा ताजा था पकड़ लाये और उसको फांसी दे दी गई ।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : क्या किसी साधू को फांसी दी जा रही है यहां ?

श्री बड़े : आप और मैं दोनों मध्य प्रदेश के हैं । हम दोनों को खाने पीने को मिल जाता है । हम अच्छे हैं ।

इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से लोगों को डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । जो इन्नोसेंट आदमी हैं, वे भी इस में मारे जायेंगे । आप के इस प्रयत्न की मैं घोर निन्दा करता हूं । अपील का प्राविजन नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये । मेरी, जो गुनाह करता है उसके साथ कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है । उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये । लेकिन यह तरीका किसी को सजा देने का नहीं है । मैं इस कानून के खिलाफ हूं ।

आप हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, इस वास्ते मैंने थोड़ा सा अंग्रेजी में लिख कर रखा है जो मैं आप को सुनाना चाहता हूं।

Charges will be levelled against you in the court: you of the Treasury Benches have caused the death of so many persons by inflation, by deficit financing, by wrong planning, by nepotism, by corruption and, therefore, you are liable for punishment.

इस प्रकार का उस में चार्ज होगा जो कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं ।

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the motion about the Ordinance that has been moved by Shri Bade, and in the course of my speech to oppose also the Bill which embodies this Ordinance. This Ordinance and the Bill are another milestone in the progress of our country down the slippery slope of unprincipled legislation, which has become the fashion of this particular year, 1964;—legislation which throws to the winds all accepted principles of jurisprudence, legislation which violates the basic principles underlying the fundamental rights and fetter the discretion of the judiciary. The principal characteristics of much of the legislation of 1964, in more specific terms have been to enact extra-ordinary unjudicial presumptions as a matter of evidence in the trial of cases; in a certain Bill that was adopted here, to convert evidence itself into an offence; and in another Bill, to impose mandatory sentence of imprisonment or fine or both. I have here with me a list of such enactments, but as most of these were passed only in the last session or in the current session, I do not think I need read out the list.

But the present Ordinance and the Bill go further. They provide mandatorily for a summary trials in all cases indifferently—both for offences of utmost gravity as well as for petty or merely technical offences. They intend to take away the right of appeal in cases of this kind by the simple device of imposing punishment up to only a certain amount fine or up to only a certain term of imprisonment. I say they are doing this deliberately, because I have no doubt that executive instructions will be issued to magistrates that it would be fine if the restricted in most of the cases fines and imprisonment up to that particular level which will disentitle the convicted person of his right to go up in appeal. Worst of all, this particular measure also provides for retrospective effect being given to legislation of this kind. The Minister, when he was referring to clause 2, namely, new section 12A and clause 3, or new section 8A, slurred over the matter. But the fact is that these two new sections are also concerned with enacting the provision that this extra-ordinary legislation

will have retrospective effect in regard to, I imagine, quite a number of cases that would still be pending when this Bill is enacted and in regard to which the taking of evidence has not yet commenced.

15 hrs.

Talking in another connection in this House I made the observation that just as the principles underlying fundamental rights grow from precedent to precedent, be also the erosion of fundamental rights proceeds from precedent to precedent. There have been, as I said, a number of legislative measures of this type already undertaken and we are now slowly getting accustomed to legislation of that type and of the type now before us, of which the underlying principle is a steady erosion of some of the basic principles of jurisprudence and some of the essential principles underlying fundamental rights and various other matters of the kind to which I have already referred.

In particular, this particular Bill, I submit, endangers the right of the citizen to practise legitimate professions by treating or threatening to treat with dire consequences even petty or technical offences committed by traders. I have just now been shown a letter received by Professor Ranga and I have also received several other letters where this vast majority of small traders, honest men, working hard for a living, complain that they are now threatened with punishments of a kind against which they cannot appeal and are seriously thinking of . . .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली) करोल बाग : हिन्दी ट्रान्सलेशन नहीं आ रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see what the matter is.

Shri N. Dandeker: As I said, small traders, most of them earning an honest living, conducting their trade to the best of their ability in a jungle of regulatory laws and regulations which even most of us would find it difficult to understand, are threatened with dire consequences and, in particular, with consequences to a man's reputation such that if he was punished with these little things in a summary way by a summary trial the man is ruined for ever;—these men are seriously considering giving up altogether their avocations, their trades and professions which they have been following perhaps for generations. They have gone further to say,—and I would not mind saying so;—that this sort of legislation is becoming obviously, a method by which the Congress Party can now enforce slavish obligations to a particular party by a particular group of people, namely, those engaged in trade and commerce. They are frightened,—I do not want to put it higher than that—of supporting any other party anywhere in any arrangement or meeting or discussions because they feel sure that the hand of vengeance will descend upon them when this measure is enacted into law.

Then, there is this question of the rule of law. My hon. friend, Shri Bade, has developed that theme considerably and I would not like to add to the argument except to say that I regard, as being among the fundamentals of the rule of law, two essential points. Firstly, that I should have a fair trial and should not be sentenced to even one rupee fine or one day's imprisonment without a fair trial. In the case of petty offences we have got accustomed to it. There are provisions already in the Criminal Procedure Code for summary trials for such offences; well and good. That is something which society has got accustomed to. But it is quite another thing to keep on adding to that list a number of other offences which may make me liable to punishment with imprisonment for one year and fine exceeding Rs. 2,000 and so on. That I should be tried summarily for offence of that character, with non-appealable sentences, as if I was

[Shri N. Dandekar]

already guilty when charged is absurd. I know, many hon. Members get angry with the kind of reasoning that I here submit. They are already saying. "Shri Dandeker wants the guilty persons to go unpunished".

An Hon. Member: You do.

Shri N. Dandeker: No, Sir; I am only submitting that when people are accused of an offence they are not necessarily guilty of it. I am still old-fashioned and I take delight in being old-fashioned in this respect. I take pride in having this in my blood, as a part of my upbringing, that the man accused of an offence is not necessarily guilty until he is proved to be guilty. The fundamental basis of the rule of law is the right to a fair trial in this respect. Shri Bade has indicated the sort of thing that goes on in summary trials. My experience of summary trials is of some years back, but the same thing goes on now and probably worse than used to go on in summary trials when I was in the district service.

The second point of a fundamental character in regard to the rule of law is the right to appeal, the right to correct mistakes that magistrates may have made; the right to establish one's innocence, the right to point out cooked-up evidence. The number of cases in which evidence is cooked-up and in which witnesses are deliberately perjuring is unfortunately increasing in the country; that is a fact. But that being the case, that a man can be put away for a period of one month or can be relieved of a couple of thousands of rupees by way of fine, and that he should then have no means of vindicating his honour or to seek a remedy to establish his innocence, seems to me completely wrong because it goes to the very root of this principle of the rule of law.

Finally, and as a direct consequence of the absence of appeal, one renders meaningless the provisions in the Constitution about the right of personal liberty, and the remedy of *habeas corpus*. If I can be put in jail for one month without any appeal, obviously any concept about *habeas corpus* becomes nonsense.

While saying this I am reminded of the rather interesting discussion that took place in the House yesterday, in the course of the debate on the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, where my hon. communist friends over here were at considerable pains, quite rightly, to defend the fundamental rights of even a person who had already been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude. They went on to ask why that man should be deprived of his rights, even though he may have admittedly been guilty and convicted. I think they chose the wrong type of case for discussion, but the principle they were trying to defend, namely, that even a convicted person has some fundamental rights, was a sound one. I intended in fact to intervene in that sense in the debate yesterday but it was too late and my name could not be included. I wanted to intervene to say that I support the proposition that there is no reason to deny fundamental rights to a man, who has been convicted, who has been jailed, has served his sentence and has finished with it, because he still continues to be a citizen.

Here, I am urging that a man merely accused of a crime but not yet found guilty is even more entitled to fundamental rights.

Coming now to some of the provisions of the Ordinance and the Bill, I regret to have to say that both in the statement issued in connection with the Ordinance as well as in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, there is a good deal of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. My hon. friend Mr. Bade has already referred to one of them, namely, to the reasons given for promulgating the Ordinance, as if it had become so

tremendously urgent, as if the Defence of India Act, the Proclamation of Emergency and the Defence of India Rules were about to expire on the following day. The reason given was that the Proclamation of Emergency and the consequent Defence of India Act and Rules were temporary; they were due to expire. Nobody mentioned the thing that Parliament was due to meet in a fortnight's time. But because of the temporary deviation of the D.I. Act and Rules it became urgently necessary, very urgently necessary, to exercise the extraordinary rights and powers under the Constitution, between two parliamentary sessions to issue an Ordinance. I suggest that it was a deliberate case of *suggestio falsi, if* not worse.

Then, in the statement concerning the Ordinance,—I have it before me,—it only refers to the provision in the Ordinance for summary trials. If one were only to read this, one would say, "Well, I suppose that is all right". But there is another *suppressio veri* here, for that statement says nothing about "no right of appeal" in certain cases. Why did they suppress this? Why did they not state clearly in this solemn statement to explain the Ordinance that two things were being done, namely, summary trial and no appeal?

Going on to this Bill itself, I had a look at the objects and reasons of the Bill. That is obviously the place to begin with, when you are reading a Bill, What has the Government got in mind, why are they doing this thing, what is it that they intend to do? I see nothing in this, not one line, to say that this Bill was intended to be retrospective in its application.

One more point, though of this I am not quite sure and am open to correction. As I see it, the idea of this Ordinance as well as of the Bill is that it is only the breach of certain orders, which will be notified as special orders, that will be subject to a particular mode of trial, conviction and denial of appeal. But I am told,—I see such a mass of rules and regulations and notifications about this,—that in fact all the notifications previously issued under that particular section of the Essential Commodities Act relating to foodstuffs, edible oils and oilseeds, have already been notified as special notifications under the Ordinance and all of them now under it. But if one read the Bill, one would be led to think that from time to time, particular notifications under the relevant section of the Essential Commodities Act would, after careful consideration, be picked out and notified as special notification for this particular purpose. But I am told,—I am open to correction,—that all the notifications concerned with foodstuffs, edible oils and oilseeds have already been so notified in which case again there is a concealment of a very material fact in putting this matter forward.

Shri Bade: They will come under 12A.

Shri N. Dandeker: Yes.

Now, Sir, coming to some of the provisions of the Bill in a little more detail as also of the Ordinance, I ask: What is the definition of foodstuffs? The moment a proposition about summary trials, the moment a proposition about minimum sentences, the moment a proposition about absence of appeal,—the moment all these new things start coming up, one has got to look closely at the contents of the offences that are being dealt with, the nature of things in relation to offences that are being talked about and to be dealt with in this manner. Otherwise, one takes for granted that Government is going on in a fairly reasonable way.

Shri Bade: They are losing the confidence of the judiciary.

Shri N. Dandeker: I am coming to that. When they come to vicious legislation of this kind, one has got to inquire what is this thing in law called "foodstuffs". What is in fact, also the definition, if there is one,

[Shri N. Dandekar]

about hoarding, speculating and profiteering? One hon. gentleman here used those three words in a steady refrain, respectively hoarding, speculating and profiteering. I may as well call it H.S.P. and done with it. What is hoarding? What is speculating? What have is profiteering? What, again, is the definition of 'dealer'? What happens to a producer or a cultivator who chooses to hold back his stock for a rise in price? When I was in the district service, and even later, one of the great problems in connection with the agricultural economy and in connection with the economic condition of the cultivator was that his holding capacity was very limited, so that he was forced very soon after the harvest to bring all his produce, except a little bit that he required for his consumption, to the market, sell it, pay his debts rents and taxes and go back financially where he started. It was that kind of situation one always endeavoured to improve by various types of legislation relating to agricultural rents and indebtedness, cooperative societies, taccavi loans, all sorts of things, so that the staying power of the cultivator might improve.

Now, what will happen under this Bill to a cultivator who says, "Well, I am not selling now; I am going to hold back"? Does he become a dealer? He probably does, because in holding back his stocks because to be a farmer. Is it intended that he becomes a dealer, and if not, what is the definition of 'dealer'? When a man who grows food stuffs and holds it back from the market, for selling possibly, at a better price over the inter-harvest period, he is really acting as a trader. Is he called a trader? Is he a hoarder, speculator and profiteer? Is he liable to this sort of grim punishments and modes of trial?

Then, there is, of course, no distinction whatever between petty offences, technical offences and substantial offences. But these are fundamentals to an enactments where you have got this kind of modes of trials, denial of appeals, and things of that kind.

Sir, I would like to take a few minutes more so that I can deal with the economic consequences of legislation of this type. I have already referred to the fear that is being installed by this Ordinance amongst a large number of honest,—I would like to stress that honest small traders who have got families to support and who have been trading for generations. Now, suddenly they are said to be becoming crooked or criminal. It is these gentlemen who are going to be squeezed out. The honest, hard-working, small trading community is going to be squeezed out, and they are numerous.

An Hon. Member: What about the big hoarders?

Shri N. Dandeker: I am concerned with the ordinary citizen of the country. Big traders can look after themselves. I am concerned with small men, small traders, who have been living by trading for generations.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Say honest people.

Shri N. Dandeker: You, Sir, honest people.

I believe, this Bill will also have a serious effect upon the free flow and movement of foodgrains from the cultivator through the wholesaler, through the middle trader, to the retailer down to the consumer. One would have thought that this kind of drastic legislation should have some foundation in terms of a crisis such as justifies a pooclamation of emergency, such as justifies the belief that the nation's safety is in danger. But the fact is that the whole of this food situation today is not a matter of one month or two months, or of some traders in some months having boycotted or done something with the trading mechanism in this country. This situation is the consequence of the past 10 to 15 years of wrong planning and policies of the Government. The essential elements of those ill conceived plans and policies have been a preference for heavy engine-

ering and gigantic projects in the public sector, financing of all these ill-conceived projects and schemes, and also of enormous non-investment outlay by deficit financing and having recourse to special borrowings from the P.L. 480 counterpart funds, which is another brother of deficit financing. Then, there have been impractical land reform policies and measures inspired rather more by ideological considerations than by any practical necessity, and in total disregard of the practical consequences that might ensue. And worst of all perhaps, these zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, restrictions on inter-District movements, restrictions between inter-State movements and restrictions upon zonal movements, so that we are back where we were to the old bad days of 1947 and earlier when there were numerous "Indian States",—our 580 Indian States—in India and everyone of them was a little zone, everyone of them had barriers, customs barriers, movement barriers, road barriers, railway barriers, requiring permits to surmount them and so on. It was one of our great endeavours to try and eliminate all these obstructions to trade. And this has been embodied in the Constitution that all obstructions to internal trade are unconstitutional except when imposed in the public interest. But I submit none of these present restrictions on inter-District trade, inter-State trade, inter-zonal trade, are restrictions that are justified by the Constitution. I believe they are totally contrary to the best public interest. And it is because of this utter, antediluvian confusion that has been created in the present internal trade situation, by the circumstances created by the Government to which I have just alluded; that the Government has found it necessary to look for scape-goats.

Mr. Bade made that point and I think it is pertinent. Over the last six months a state of exhibitionism on the part of Government has been rampant, by staying raids all over the country and by enacting legislations that seems to indicate no confidence in the judiciary. When I was discussing these strange developments recently with an hon. Member, I asked, "Well, I am new to Parliament; but what is it that is happening here?" And he replied "Government have lost confidence in the judiciary". But I do not think that is the correct answer. In fact, they are increasingly afraid of the judiciary. If they do not pass laws to impose minimum sentences, they are afraid the judges would give lighter sentences. If they do not deny the right of appeal, they are afraid the people unlawfully accused will get away in appeal.

They have really lost confience in the whole administrative machinery, in their modes of investigating and handling cases, in the justification, or lack of it, with which cases are submitted to the courts for consideration, and so on. Actually, their confidence in the administration of justice is so great that they are afraid of the judiciary and are, therefore, trying to short-circuit the judiciary. For these reasons sir, I beg to submit that this legislation is altogether unnecessary, uncivilised, savage and cruel.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This Bill has been necessitated by the promulgation of the Ordinance on 5th November, 1964. The reasons for the promulgation of that ordinance have been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

During the last few months, prices have shot up by about 40 per cent in the case of almost all food items. Not only have the prices gone up but food items have disappeared from the market. It has become a very difficult task for the common citizen to get his daily requirements from the market. For rice he has to stand in a queue for two hours; again for vegetable oil he has to stand in a queue for two hours, and for sugar again he has to stand in another queue for two hours and thus for every food item he has to stand in a queue for two to three hours.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

That is the position now prevailing in the country.

No doubt, there has been some shortfall in production. There may have been something wrong with the weather during the last two years but I do not think that all these short supplies and difficulties and high prices could be attributed entirely to the failure of the weather. The Government, if at all responsible for any of these things, have been responsible only in this sense that they had not taken drastic and effective measures much earlier, today a position has come where it is a question of the survival of the common man.

I was amused when I heard eloquent speeches being made from the other side in the name of the common man. There can be nothing worse for the common man than the present, situation. A man earning Rs. 200 or 300 has to spend daily about two to three or four hours simply for procuring in his food supplies—apart from the very high prices he has to pay for his food stuff. When that is the position, how can he have time for other enjoyments in life and other amenities for his family and himself? He cannot look after the education of his children; he cannot look after the medical treatment of the members of his faimly. He cannot look after any other household work, because he has to spend his time either in the office or in standing in a queue for securing the foodgrains or other necessities of life.

This situation has been created, if not entirely, at least to the extent of 90 per cent, by the dishonest traders. A distinction has been sought to be made out between honest and dishonest traders, between big traders and small traders. Sir, I am a small man, and I do not generally go to any big trader for purchasing my small necessities of life. But I find that even the small traders cannot supply the goods, or they do not supply the goods when I require them. It is not that they do not possess those goods always. It is not that the prices that they charge are the fair prices that they are expected to charge. That is the positon even with regard to the small traders. The sin or the dishonesty that was prevalent at the top of the commercial community appears to have permeated down to the lower level, because the small traders at the lower level will have to get their supplies from the big traders, and unless the small trades also adopt the business tactics of the big traders, they cannot get the supplies and they cannot get any profit for their living. So. perforce they have to adopt these tactics which the big traders have cation Yojana, which read thus:

So far as the Ordinance is concerned, of course, there was complete justification for the issue of that ordinance. But I would like to know how the urgency of this ordinance was met in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has not stated in his opening speech what action has been taken by Government during the last one month after the promulgation of the ordinance to ease the situation. At least as far as I have been able to know about my own State N. Bengal and also Delhi, I do not think that any action has been taken under the ordinance. Powers are taken by Government, and the House is also eager to give powers to Government to tackle this anti-social and most vicious problem of the country, but if Government do not use their powers properly and effectively, then some portion of the blame must necessary attach to Government.

Only a few days ago, I was reading a passage from a Government publication Yojana, which read thus:

> "The Home Minister stated: 'From one plan to another, we know what to do in administration, but we do not do it. Ideas are not implemented. Some drill has to be prescribed right down

the line. There must be much more ruthlessness than is seen around'."

This is an admission of failure by the Home Minister himself. Ideas are not implemented. Policies are enunciated, but somehow they are diluted and somewhere in the middle they are stopped and they are not implemented. If that be the position, the hon. Minister should seriously consider whether he should take all these powers. Personally I might agree that these powers should be vested in Government, but Government must use these powers drastically, ruthlessly and effectively. Unless they can do so, what is the use of their seeking these powers and thereby incurring some of these criticisms which have been showered upon us from the other side of the House?

Today, as I have stated, the whole nation has been held to ransom by a few traders. They can pass on to the consumers anything and at any price they like. There is a deliberate and organised defiance of the Govt orders and policies. We have heard just now about the rule of law and many other things. But what is the rule of law? Is it the rule of law that when I see a man throttling a child, I should not assault him and I should not attack him. Is it the rule of law that is prevailing in the commercial life of the country? Is it the rule of law which is prevailing in the industrial life of our country. Are we going to tolerate this situation in our country where there is no rule of law but only the rule of the jungle? The question of Fundamental Rights as also of natural rights and justice has been raised. The first Fundamental right and the first natural right of any individual or any community is the right to survive and to live. The question before us now is whether we as individuals or as a community will continue to live and survive or will be killed by these anti-social elements in the country. Foodstuffs are adulterated, and baby foods are kept in concealment and sold at exorbitantly high prices beyond the reach of ordinary man. And yet we are hearing the plea in the name of the common man or the ordinary man that these drastic measures should not be taken. Food is being adulterated; baby food is being adulterated; medicine is adulterated and so on. If this be the situation, then what will be the future of the country? Some drastic measures will necessarily have to be adopted and also ruthlessly employed to check these things.

Only a few days back in Calcutta many searches were made in regard to baby food, and about one lakh tins of baby food were seized. And Government applied to the court for the seizure or forfeiture of those tins of baby food, but the court decreed otherwise. The court decreed that those tins should be handed over to the parties from whom they had been seized. I do not know what happened later on. I hope the hon. Minister will enlighten this House as to what has happened to the tins and bottles of baby food seized by the West Bengal Government.

In this connection, I hope that the House will realise that W. Bengal is in a very difficult position as regards food supply, as regards political agitation and many other things. But even then, the Bengal Government have somehow been managing the food situation somewhat better than was expected. But I am not sure whether the Central Government have been giving them all the help that was necessary. When the prices were to be fixed, I am told that the Central Government were not willing to allow the Bengal Government to fix the prices under the Essential Commodities Act. So, they had to take recourse to some local Act by which they could enforce the price fixation. I would like to know why the Central Government refused to allow the State Government to have the maximum prices fixed under the Essential Commodities Act.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In respect of what?

Shri A. C. Guha: Foodstuffs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: When did this happen?

Shri A. C. Guha: A few months back, then he was not the Minister for Food and Agriculture.

As regards forfeiture, I think the provision in the present Act is somewhat doubtful. It is left only to the discretion of the court. The court has to go by its own standards, which may not now be quite suitable for meeting the requirements of the situation. So this Bill should have taken some more authority on behalf of Government for forfeiture of property seized for contravention of the law.

Coming to summary trial, the provision here is that there shall be no appeal if the sentence does not exceed one month imprisonment or fine of Rs. 2,000. Here also Government should have wider powers. One month's imprisonment or Rs. 2000 fine would not mean very much for them. They can well afford to pay the fine or undergo, the imprisonment for the huge profits they are earning. They are sure that in jail they will have all the home comforts, as we have seen in the case of one industrialist in a Delhi jail, under the very nose and eyes of the Central Government.

So this provision should be enhanced to six months imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine. Otherwise, the Bill will not have the desired effect in the country.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell twice.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am concluding.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is estimating the time; he is Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is already a threat that the supply line may be cut off or choked up. Government should be prepared to meet it. They should know that till now the supply line is in the hands of the private trade. Government should immediately take precautionary measures to see that the supply line is not cut and the channel of supply is not choked up anywhere. They should try to set up their own machinery immediately; if they cannot, they should take powers to requisition some of those establishments and units which have now been carrying on the distribution business.

With these words, I commend the Bill. I hope Government will use the provisions of the Bill ruthlessly and effectively—I use the word 'ruthless' quoting from the Home Minister's observation. I hope the administration will rise to the occasion, handle the situation competently and implement the policy of Government.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): I rise to support this measure with mixed feelings. But before doing so, let me deal with the criticism of Shri Dandeker. He said that this is a savage Bill. When Government is called upon to deal ruthlessly with savages, the Bill has to be savage. May I submit that for some months now the trading community has been acting like a tribe of savages They are indulging in adulteration, they are profiteering and they are driving stocks underground. If all these evils are to be fought ruthlessly, then Government has no other way but to bring in a measure which will effectively punish them.

The Opposition are speaking with two voices. Uptil now, since the food trouble started, Government have been wooing and courting the trading community not to put any obsticles in the supply of foodstuff to the people—this was the charge levelled by the Opposition. Now, when Government, realising their mistake, are

trying to put on the statute book, this particular measure, the Opposition turn round and say that they are bringing in ruthless measures. Shri Dandeker spoke for the trading community which is responsible for this food debacle

It is very easy to say that Government are responsible for all this. I would rather point my accusing finger on the trading community. They are not only adulterating edible stuff with filth and poisonous substances; they are also driving the stocks underground. They are also defrauding the peasants with a view to profiteer. So if profiteering has to be squashed, such a ruthless measure is an absolute necessity.

If I can blame Government, it is in this way, that they have so far followed a policy of appeasement of the trading community for too long. Somehow or other, they have displayed the mentality of Chamberlain, every time appealing to the exploiters to behave. That should not happen. This Bill indicates that Government are discarding this policy of appeasement.

While I feel that the trading community should be properly dealt with, I would express my feelings that the small producers are likely to suffer. Government will issue an order or notification which will be published in the gazette. The smaller producers spread in all villages, in the nooks and corners, would not know about these orders or notifications. So unwittingly, they may commit some breach, which will be not a deliberate offence, but a technical one.

15.37 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

For a technical offence, there should be a lighter punishment.

My submission is that the punishment prescribed of one month in jail without appeal is not in consonance with sec. 262 of the Criminal Procedure Code for summary trial. So the provision of one month should be changed to three months to bring it in conformity with the provisions of the Cr. P. C.

Shri Dandeker was very vehement in attacking this provision. The British introduced the provision for summary trial long long ago. Why should he find fault with the present Government for resorting to summary trial and punishment thereon. The provision in the Cr. P.C. is:

> "No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this Chapter".

The next section is:

> "In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge...."

Dr. M. S. Aney: Shri Dandeker's point is: when there is already such a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, what is the need for this measure?

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that the punishment of imprisonment ought to be raised to at least three months to make it appealable; as far as the fine of Rs. 2,000 is concerned, for the rich traders, this will not be difficult to pay.

As I said, precaution should be taken to protect the small producers.

Shri Ranga: They will come under the mischief of this Act.

Shri S. S. More: Suppose, tomorrow Government issue an order that no peasant shall leave his land fallow. The poor peasant may have no capital to till his land; he has no bullocks, not implements. Then he will come under the mischief of this Act. Therefore, if there is reasonable cause, it should be treated as a

[Shri S. S. More]

technical offence, and the small peasants should not be visited with all the rigorous punishments that are prescribed here.

Shri Bade: But there is no saving clause like that.

Shri S. S. More: That is what I propose, that Government should amend and provide for technical breaches.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Though I would like to support the Bill, I want to bring to the notice of this House the bankrupt policies of this Government all these years in the matter of food.

We know that the country is now facing a serious situation regarding food articles. We hear in the House every day sad stories as to how people in various parts of the country have to stand for hours in queues to obtain one kilo of rice. Yesterday and today, we have heard how the Kerala people could not get even 3 oz. of rice after standing for so many hours in queues. This Government, knowing all these things, could have taken necessary steps to correct the food situation, but the Government always comes here after the position becomes very serious.

At the AICC meeting in Guntur, they passed a resolution stating that the food situation in the country was secure, but soon after that, there were clashes and a very serious situation developed in Kerala, and the hon. Minister admitted his mistake and his inability to help the Kerala people in time.

So, I would ask the Minister why he should not have brought a Bill like this long ago, instead of giving a chance to the Swatantra Party and the Jana Sangh now to oppose this measure in the name of jurisprudence and fundamental rights. They have no objection to the big traders and hoarders looting the people in broad day light; under the pretext of fundamental rights and jurisprudence, they can cheat the people, they can hoard grains, they can sell at any price more than that fixed by Government.

Shri Bade: We have said they should be hanged.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: You say on the one hand they should be hanged, but at the same time when provisions are brought you will certainly oppose them under the pretext of fundamental rights and jurisprudence.

Shri Dandeker spoke for a long time with all vehemence. I followed his speech carefully. He has not a word of sympathy to say about the distress of the people who are suffering for lack of food, and he has no word against the traders who are doing all this blackmarketing in the country. He spoke at length about fundamental rights, about jurisprudence, about law and all these things, but he never spoke a word for the people, for food supplies to them. Therefore, I need not go very deep into it as far as they are concerned, because they are here to defend always free trade, which they call freedom and fundamental rights.

So far as this Government is concerned, they have passed so many Acts, but they are not seriously implementing them and their provisions. They proclaimed that everybody should declare the quantum of rice or paddy possessed by him. I know so many millers and landlords openly flouted the order of the Government, but the Government, with all their requests to these traders, could not do anything.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Minister of Agriculture was making statements in so many places saying that the millers were not surrendering their accounts But when the trader openly flouts the order of the Government, when the millowner goes to the Minister and

says that he is not going to give the accounts, how does the Minister keep silent? I cannot understand this bankruptcy. It is shameful on the part of any Government or Minister that the law or order should be flouted in their very face.

And this Government is now coming up with an ordinance. This is more or less a bogus thing, I can say. I would like to ask the Minister how many cases were booked after the Ordinance was promulgated. I have a report that only one case in Delhi was booked. Therefore, just passing so many Acts and virtually doing nothing is the policy of the Government.

When the Millers' Association of Vijayawada and Guntur refused to submit their accounts, the Minister ran to them, dined with them, and made some compromise.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Any idea of the menu?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchcrapalli): With the best rice available!

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: That is one of their ways. He said he wanted to have a compromise with the millers.

Therefore, I submit that once the Government passes such Acts, they must be serious enough, and they must punish the guilty and see that the provisions are properly implemented.

In the matter of fixing of prices, Government have given undue advantage to the millers. In Andhra Pradesh, recently a price of Rs. 404 per putti of 850 kilos has been fixed for the best variety of paddy, namely Molakkoluku. The Government says they have allowed two per cent to the wholesale dealer, but actually the price has been fixed in such a way that the wholesale dealer can get 7-1/2 per cent profit, and he can sell the rice in retail at 79 paisa per kilo. The previous year, the price of this was Rs. 320 per putti, but now Government have fixed it at Rs. 404. Therefore, the Government have fixed the rates very high, so that the trader will get abnormal profits. In spite of all these things, they are not coming out to sell what they have got.

They have formed so many associations. In Andhra Pradesh they have the wholesalers' association, and they dictate terms to the Government as to what the Minister or the Government should do regarding supplies and rates of rice to the wholesaler or retail dealers. Therefore, the Government is not seriously implementing the Acts and rules they propose here. Simply, they want to wash off their hands by moving a Bill and telling the people that they are very serious and very severe against the millowners. Their action virtually supports what the Swatantra Party and Jana Sangh say openly.

I find that the number of prosecutions launched under the Defence of India rules is 1,421, while convictions obtained are 761; number of prosecutions launched under the Essential Commodities Act is 1,102, while convictions obtained are 1,388. Under this ordinance providing for summary trials, they could book, it seems, only one case in Delhi.

We hear so many stories of raids in so many parts of the country, so many people being caught, and so much quantity of foodgrains being obtained, but sufficient number of prosecutions have not been launched, and sufficient care has not been taken to implement the Acts.

It is sad to hear the Minister expressing himself that he cannot do anything regarding the rise in prices in Delhi and other parts. If we read the Government of India Economic Bulletin, we find that the prices of food articles have been gradually rising. After all this agitation and so many speeches by all the Members of

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

the House and so many assurances given to the hon. House, we see the price of food articles is rising daily. I shall quote the figures. If we take the base year 1952-53 as 100, then on 17-10-1964 it was 168.7 on 24-10-1964 it was 165.4; it was 165.6 on 31-10-1964; 165.0 on 7-11-1964 and 166.2 on 14-11-1964. Since then the prices of food articles are gradually rising still further. What is the position of wheat? It stood at 131.2 on 24-10-1964; at 132.8 on 31-10-1964 at 132.6 on 7-11-1964 and 133.6 on 14-11-1964.

In this connection, I wish to say that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Brahmananda Reddi, replying to the food debate in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly said: that he could not do anything because the merchants were very clever people and if any Act was passed, immediately they circumvented its provisions and adopted other means, and he expressed his inability to do anything.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Madam Chairman, on a point of order, can we bring in the name of a person who is not here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not blaming him, but only quoting him.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to conclude now

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I was present in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly when the Chief Minister was replying to the debate. He never said those things. There is nothing wrong even if he said that the traders were clever people.

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. lady Member to resume her seat. The information may not be correct but he is saying that he said so.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am coming just now from the Parliament Library where I read Andhra Patrika. I will request her to go there and read it and then she will learn the accuracy of my statement.

What I want to submit is this. If the Chief Minister of a so-called surplus State says like this and if the Central Food Minister says that he could not do anything about the price of wheat, I do not know for what purpose all these Bills are being introduced. Therefore, Government should come out with more stringent measures to compel the traders to supply food grains to all the people at fair prices to all those who are badly in need of it.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्य की समस्या सदन में अनेक बार वाद विवाद का विषय हो चुकी है और जब जब हम ने इस पर वाद विवाद किया और सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिया कि अमुख अमुख कदम सरकार उठाये ताकि खाद्य समस्या हल हो उतना ही उत्तरोत्तर खाद्य की समस्या बिगड़ती गई । कल जान में या अनजान में हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में किसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि दिल्ली में गेहूं के भाव को ले कर आज जो खाद्य समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है उस के संबंध में मैं अपने को असहाय पाता हूं । "हैल्पलेस" शब्द निकला है अखबारों में, हिन्दी में "असहाय" है । जब खाद्य मंत्री ही असहाय हैं तब किसी को क्या सहायता इस नियम के जरिये मिलेगी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । हमारे विरोधी पक्ष की स्वतन्त्र पार्टी ने इसका विरोध किया है और कहा है कि यह बहुत सख्त है, यह बहुत विषम कानून लागू हो रहा है, इसे लागू नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस से भी अधिक सख्ती के साथ, इस से भी तीव्रतर और घोरतर कठिन कानून बने, जिस से हम खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सकें । लेकिन अगर कानन से ही खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती तो यह कभी की हल हो गई होती । मैं आज सरकार से

कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां कानूनों की कमी नहीं । सन् 1955 में एसेंशल सप्लाइज ऐक्ट, आवश्यकीय पदार्थ कानून, हम ने इस सदन में पास किया, और उस के द्वारा धारा 3 के अन्दर काफी अधिकार सरकार को मिल चुके हैं कि जब कभी वह देखे कि किसी आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थ का भाव बाजार में अधिक बढ़ता जा रहा है तो वह उस पर रोक थाम करे । लेकिन इस पर कभी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया । यदि गया तो उस का फल क्या हुआ, यह जनता के सामने नहीं है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं अपने भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री रफी अहमद किदवई की तरफ कि उन की चेतावनी में कितना जोर था, क्या ताकत थी, क्या सामर्थ्य थी और आज की सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री और जो हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन की चेतावनी में क्या ताकत है ।

खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में अनेक चेतावनियों को देने के बाद अनेक बार हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने और दो तीन बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा कि वह हमारे सम्भालने के बाहर हो रही है, हम सम्भाल नहीं सकते, और इस के लिए, सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाया जायगा । लेकिन पता नहीं कि हमारी उस चेतावनी में कितना कम दम था, या फिर जिस से उस का सम्बन्ध था वह समझते थे कि उस के अन्दर कोई दम नहीं है और उन्होंने उस की तरफ कोई धयान नहीं दिया । फल यह हुआ कि खाद्य समस्या बिगड़ी गई और खराबी बढ़ती गई । अन्त में कल हमारे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय को कहना पड़ा कि वे असहाय हैं । इस असहाय अवस्था में अगर सरकार उन्ह और अधिकार दे तो क्या यह बिल्कुल हास्यास्पद चीज नहीं होगी । यह एक हंसी की चीज हो रही है कि हम अधिकार देते हैं कि अगर मैजिस्ट्रेट किसी को एक महीने तक की सजा और 2 हजार रु० फाइन करे तो उस की अपील नहीं होगी । पहले एक महीने की सजा और फिर 50 रु० तक का हक मैजिस्ट्रेट को था जिस के लिए अपील नहीं हो सकती थी । हम तो चाहते हैं कि इस से भी ज्यादा अधिकार दे दिये जायें । हम तो चाहते हैं कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति जब्त होनी चाहिये ताकि देश सुगमता-पूर्वक चल सके । लेकिन अधिकार देने से ही तो काम नहीं चलता । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सन् 1956 में इसी दफा 3 में हमारे तात्कालिक खाद्य मंत्री श्री जैन अमेंडमेंट लाये । उन्होंने कहा कि तीन महीने के अन्दर जो भाव बढ़ाता है यह उस पर लागू होगा । लेकिन उस से भी कुछ नहीं हुआ । आज हम भाव को कंट्रोल करने के लिये जो भी करना चाहते हैं उस से हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में रफी साहब की थ्रेट को पढ़ना चाहता हूं कि उन की थ्रट में कितनी ताकत थी । सन् 1953 में जो खाद्य समस्या थी उस को हल करने के लिये हम ने उस के आवागमन में कुछ ढील की । जब ढील की तो गेहूं का भाव गिरा लेकिन चावल का भाव बढ़ा । जिस चावल का भाव उस समय बाजार में 14 रु० था वह 22 रु० हो गया । रफी साहब ने घुड़की दी कि अगर व्यापारी भाव कम नहीं करेंगे तो हम एसेन्शल सप्लाईज एक्ट की शरण लेंगे । उस को लागू करेंगे । यह उन की स्पीच थी । उन्होंने जैसे ही धमकी दी कि भाव 22 रु० से 17 रु० आ गया । वह ताकत आज हमारी सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है । मैं आप को जानकारी के लिये वह स्पीच पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं ।

"The wheat price went up from Rs. 16 a maund to Rs. 22 a maund and then the Chief Minister convened a meeting of the grain dealers and told them that the new foodgrain order that had been issued authorising Government to take over stocks at the procurement prices would be enforced if they did not bring down the price and the price did come down to Rs. 17-1/2."

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

आज हालत यह है कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर भी धमकी देते हैं और फूड मिनिस्टर भी धमकी देते हैं फिर भी कीमत बढ़ती जा रही हैं । मैं सरकार से अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कम बोलें तो बहुत अच्छा हो, धमकियां न दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो, और कुछ काम करे।

16 hrs.

मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि 13 या 15 नवम्बर को यह कानून लागू हुआ और इस पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने अपने अधिकारियों को अधिकार दे दिया है और इस अधिकार से व खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं, अब यह उन अधिकारियों पर है कि वे देखें कि यह खाद्य समस्या हल होती है। मैं गोरखपुर का रहने वाला हूं । जिस दिन यह कानून लागू हुआ उसी दिन से बाजार से गेहूं और चावल गायब हो गया । गोरखपुर मेंचावल की कमी नहीं है । मैंने कलेक्टर से पूछा कि यह क्या होगा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि स्टाक नहीं है । कल तक ओपिन में चावल बिक रहा था लेकिन आज कानून लागू होता है तो जो घर में है वह भी गायब हो जाता है । और अब क्या हाल है । गोरखपुर में गेहूं और चावल का भाव इससे पहले एक रुपये सेर था, अब वह आठ छटांक रह गया और वह बैक डोर से बिक रहा है, बन्द नहीं है । इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह है कि आप जिन अधिकारियों के द्वारा कानून का पालन करवाना चाहते हैं व बहुत नीचे स्तर तक गिर चुके हैं, मुझे यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, और इनका काया पलट किये बिना आप किसी भी कानून के जरिए खाद्य समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते ।

और फिर यही नहीं । जिस समय फूड मिनिस्टर साहब आए तो उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया कि जोन्स को दूर करना चाहिए । मैंने उसका स्वागत किया । उन्होंने दक्षिण में जोन को अलग किया लेकिन वह फिर से लागू हो गया । और अब तो जोन की बात नहीं है, अब तो एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज नहीं ले जाया जा सकता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये हाल में जो खाद्य नियंत्रण आदेश निकले हैं, उनके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश को चावल के लिए 12 भागों में बांट दिया गया है । कहां तो सारे देश के एक होने की बात कही जाती है, कहां एक प्रान्त के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से को अलग बांटा जा रहा है ।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश गया था । वहां के बड़ बड़ माननीय सदस्य मेरे सामने बैठे हैं । वहां एक गेहूं होता है जिसका नाम है "दावत खानी" । उसका भाव 52 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एवेलेबिल नहीं है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : यह सरकारी भाव मुझे बताया गया । लेकिन वहां कहा गया कि यह गेहूं एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में नहीं जाने पाता । यह बात रतलाम की है । मैंने कलेक्टर से पूछा, वह वहां मौजूद थे, उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । और दूसरे किस्म का वहां गहूं होता है, उसका भाव 50 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल हो गया है। दिल्ली में गहूं सस्ता था, लेकिन अब वह 90 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गया है । क्यों नहीं आवा-गमन खोल देते ।

अभी वित्त मंत्रीजी कह गये कि देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है और बाहर से अन्न आ रहा है और खाद्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि देश में अन्न की कमी है, किस की बात मानी जाए । वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है, वितरण व्यवस्था की कमी है। वह कहते हैं कि अन्न की कमी न है,

से 50 लाख टन अन्न आ रहा है । लेकिन वितरण व्यवस्था की कमी है। इसका कारण जोन हैं ।, जिनसे रुकावट पड़ रही है । इन जोन्स के बारे में आपने कहा कि मार्च में विचार करेंग । मुझे लगता है कि इसी प्रकार आपका विचार चलता रहेगा और लोग भूखों मरते रहेंगे ।

मैं अन्त में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं । मैंने जनसंघ के अखबार "पांचजन्य" में पढ़ा है कि बिड़ला साहब ने कहा है कि इस सरकार को उखाड़ फेंकना चाहिए । मुझे यह पढ़ कर बड़ी खुशी हुई । अगर उनके दिल में यह बात आ जाए तब तो देश का कल्याण हो जाए । उन्हीं के लिए तो हम बदनाम हैं और कहा जाता है कि यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों के लिए काम करती है । अखबार की इस खबर को मंत्री महोदय देख लें । अगर बिड़ला कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ हो जाएं तो इससे बढ़ कर देश के लिए कल्याण की कोई और चीज नहीं हो सकती । अगर यह बात सच है तो वह अपनी बात पर कायम रहें तो सरकार को चेतना होगा । हम इन्हीं के पीछ बदनाम हैं और कहा जाता है कि इन्हीं के पीछ सब कुछ हो रहा है ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बोलें कम, काम ज्यादा करें, कदम उठाएं, कानून पर सख्ती से अमल करें, कानूनों की कमी नहीं है, अमल की कमी है । यह जो कानून आया तो लोगों को बड़ी खुशी हुई और आशा बंधी, लेकिन वह आशा तब निराशा में बदलती जा रही है । हमें उम्मीद है कि आगे आप सख्ती से कानून पर अमल करेंगे, आपके पीछ पार्लियामेंट है, आप के पीछ सारा देश है, बनिया महाजन आपको तंग नहीं कर सकता ।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Madam Chairman, I fully agree with Shri Dandeker that this Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill is intended to hit certain sections of the community but still I support the Bill because it is against these black-marketeers, hoarders and those who are trading in human misery that this Bill is directed against. Surely, nobody will hold any brief on their behalf. As a matter of fact even Shri Bade, who first moved his resolution, himself gave a very sorry picture of the food situation in the country, and still, he does not want to punish those people who are indulging in anti-social activities.

Shri Bade: I only wanted that the trader should have the right of appeal. That is all.

Shri Shinkre: He is afraid that the Government will catch the small fry.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Shri Bade has had enough time for his speech.

Shri A. S. Alva: As far as the present law is concerned, there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code to empower the magistrates to hold summary trials. Under sections 260 to 265 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a magistrate could also inflict a punishment of three months and also a fine. But in the case of imprisonment or a fine of more than Rs. 200, under section 414 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an appeal is provided. Here, what they have done is, in respect of a punishment exceeding one month or a fine exceeding Rs. 2,000 alone, the appeal is made valid or competent. The amendment that Shri Dandeker proposes is this: he wants that there should be an appeal to the high court. About that, there is absolutely no difficulty as the law stands at present, because, under sections 435 to 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, anybody could move the high court, and the high court, under section 439, has got ample powers, under sections 423, 426, 427 and 428, to quash any conviction or reduce any

[Shri A. S. Alva]

sentence and even suspend the sentence. So, there is absolutely no difficulty for any person going to the high court and pleading that the magistrate has committed an illegality or an error and as such there is ample scope for scrutiny, and nobody need be frightened about that.

If a summary trial does not take place, the trouble will be that the enquiries or other trials will be delayed. The main object of the summary trial is to see that in a sitting or two, the entire case must be over. Otherwise, if a case should drag on—in the nature of things, ordinarily, the magistrates have so much work and a lot of time will be taken for the trial of cases—the purpose itself will be lost. Anyone convicted for imprisonment for one month and less or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or less he has got a right to go to the high court. If the sentence is more than that, he has certainly got a right of appeal.

Shri Bade: Not on facts, but only on law.

Shri A. S. Alva: The appeal must be only on law points. The procedure is respect of summary proceedings is that you do not take down the deposition of the witnesses. The only record which the appellate court can look into is the judgment, which embodies the summary of the deposition of the witnesses. As a matter of fact, in such matters certainly we can expect the magistrates to give proper justice. After all, they are hearing evidence. It is very unfortunate that some hon. Members said that the magistrates are the friends of the rich people or of Government. We know that our magistrates and judges are above reproach. Whenever anything goes wrong, we always say that a judical enquiry may be held, because we have got so much respect for judges. So, certainly we can entrust the magistrate, who is awarding punishment up to one month and a fine of Rs. 2,000 to do justice.

I think there is some lacuna in the Bill. They want to introduce a new section 12A which says:

> "Provided that, in the case of any conviction in summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year."

There is absolutely no provision for any fine. I find Mr. More has given an amendment saying that they can sentence them to a fine of Rs. 2000 also. As the clause stands at present, no magistrate who is trying a case summarily can award a sentence of fine. I believe the Minister will look into the matter, because there is no other provision, apart from this Bill, which will enable the magistrate to sentence any person to a fine.

In clause (4) also, there seems to be some ambiguity. It says: that if no witnesses have been examined when the Act comes into force, then the case has to be made over to a magistrate who is competent to try the case. The wording is not very happy. It simply says:

> "All cases pending before a magistrate who is not competent to try the same in a summary way under this section, it shall be forwarded to a magistrate so competent if no witnesses are examined".

It is not mentioned as to who shall forward the case, whether it is that magistrate before whom the case is pending or any other authority. Also, the wording must be that it shall be forwarded to a magistrate having jurisdiction. I hope the Minister will look into this. The wording must be "he shall forward the same to a magistrate who is competent and having jurisdiction", because as it now stands, it is not necessary that it shall be forwarded to a magistrate having jurisdiction. Under this Act, we envisage special magistrates to be

appointed for certain areas. Therefore, if any magistrate is seized of a case and no witness has been examined, it must be the proper thing to transfer it to a magistrate who has got jurisdiction.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Competence will include jurisdiction also. Otherwise, he shall not be competent.

Shri A. S. Alva: Competent magistrate only means a magistrate who has been so empowered; it does not necessarily mean he must have jurisdiction over that area. That is very important. Further, it is not clear as to who shall forward the case. It is the magistrate before whom the case is pending or is it the Government? The proper thing would be to provide "he shall forward", that is, the magistrate before whom the case is pending. It is said: "It shall be forwarded". By whom? Therefore, this lacuna may be looked into. Certainly, this is not happily worded. Otherwise, there is nothing wrong in this. As I said, ordinarily nobody need be very apprehensive of the sentence and we need not unnecessarily labour ourselves that no appeal has been provided. As a matter of fact, there is ample provision, as I submitted, for any person to go to the High Court. Not even special leave is necessary. Anybody can go. It is not only that anybody can go, even the High Court itself has the power to call for records and then examine them and pass orders.

Therefore, Madam, I support the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chairman-Madam, after having played ducks and drakes with the production, supply and distribution of foodgrains for over a long stretch of years and having connived at the misdemeanours and mal-practices of anti-social elements such as hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers—I am reminded, Madam, in this connection of the, somewhat, shall I say, cynical saying coined by a rhymester, not a poet, "the blacker the blackmarketer, the whiter is his cap"—the Government has come to this House with a measure to replace an ordinance promulgated on the 5th November. I charge the Government that it is not the traders, it is not the producers between whom the Food Minister discovered an axis, late August—he should have taken action then—it is not those who are guilty, but the more guilty people adorn the Treasury Benches.

An hon. Member They have already pleaded guilty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some of the biggest criminals un-hung are on the Treasury Benches today. I pleaded, I urged, since the Chinese invaded India and the Defence of India Act was passed by the House and powers were given to the Government in abundance, in profusion—whatever they wanted was given—that action should be taken against anti-social elements. We pleaded, we urged during the last two years—I and the party to which I belong—but nothing was done for two long years. They had ample powers. But they were misused against Opposition Members in the country and detain them behind the bars. When I raised this point twice in the House, when I urged with all the vehemence at my command, with all the earnestness at my command, that blackmarketers and profiteers should be made an example of—if you make an example of a few it will be a solutary example for many like them, I said—when I said that they should be flogged in public, what did the Finance Minister say? The then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai said: "I do not like flogging, it is barbarous; I do not mind hanging"—not hanging himself, but hanging other people. I immediately got up and said: "I hope you mean what you say and you represent the Government's view". Because, Madam, his predecessor. I remember, whom you know very well, Shri Karmarkar; when he was the Health Minister, suggested in his speech outside and also repeated it inside that

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"adulterators are potential murderers and deserve the highest penalty under the law, that is, capital punishment". I recall here the late Prime Minister's high-falatin declaration in 1950-51, in the Provisional Parliament, when he declared: "We stand or fall by this undertaking, by this promise, that India shall be self-sufficient in food in the next five years", and every measure will be taken to implement this declaration. But nothing has been done to implement it even till today. Recently, our Prime Minister has stated that we are going to have the food problem with us for many years to come. But has the Government taken the situation seriously at all?

We, the representatives of various political parties in the House, were invited to a conference in early September. Members belonging to all groups were there; the Prime Minister was there as also the Food Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam. At that conference a solemn declaration was made, a solemn promise was given that it was only a preliminary conference to discuss the short-term measures, there would be another conference to discuss the long-term measures. But up till now nothing has been done to honour that declaration, to honour that promise.

So, it is a mockery that goes on under this Government. I had given notice of a question, asking what is being done with regard to the long-term measures. What does the Prime Minister say? I have got this fantastic note. I do not blame this Secretariat for they have been advised by the Ministry and they have simply passed on the communication of the Ministry. The note says that the statement of mine lacks factual basis. The Government has lied to Parliament Secretariat. The people adorning the Treasury Benches, the Prime Minister and the Food Minister, made a solemn declaration or promise that they will convene another conference to discuss the long-term measures and when I ask a question about that conference, I receive such a note. Can we trust such a government, which so blatantly lies, which does not honour its commitment, which has in its midst, in its ranks, potential "murderers", in the sense it does not take sufficient measures to deal with the food situation and thereby feed the people? It is not my phrase, but the phrase of a former Minister, Shri Karmarkar. This Government, following in the footsteps of the British Government, perhaps in a worst form than that Government, takes measures too late and too little. Were they sleeping all this time? I noticed that one of the Ministers was having a nap when the debate was going on. Perhaps, the food situation has eased to a certain extent, or even to a large extent and after a hearty meal he was having a little nap. I do not blame him for that.

But the Government was really sleeping for the last two years. The Minister has stated that these draconian powers have been taken and the permanent laws or statutes are being amended. Draconian powers, I believe, were conferred under the Defence of India Act. But they do not want to take those powers under the Defence of India Act; they want to amend the permanent statutes, the Essential Commodities Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

I, therefore, charge the Government with *mala fides*. If they really meant business, if they really viewed the situation seriously, they should have come to the House in the last session, September session of Parliament, soon after the conference where the Prime Minister and Food Minister and representatives of all groups discussed this situation in all seriousness. If they were in earnest about it, they should have done that. But what happened? Fifteen days' grace was given to the hoarders soon after that! We were astounded to see that fifteen days of grace was given to the hoarders to spirit away all their hoards

or conceal their stocks where the authorities could not detect them.

Is the Minister honest in saying that the Ordinance was promulgated because of urgency? Here is an answer to a question given in this session, on the 2nd December, not by him but by the Home Minister. The question stood in the name of four hon. Members. That particular question was:

> "Will the hon. Home Minister be pleased to state:
>
> (a) the number of cases tried so far under the Ordinance for summary trial of unscrupulous traders and abetting public servants;.....".

What is the answer? "None reported so far". Does it mean that no offence has been committed or does it mean that Government were reluctant to bring the offenders to book? Surely, I do not know. This clearly shows that under the Ordinance none has been brought to book so far. Then, there was the question whether all States have set up special magistrates for this purpose. I suppose we have got . . . how many States? I believe, 16. The answer is "13 States have so far taken action". Which are the other three States? I do not know why they have not taken those State Governments to task for not having set up the machinery for trial under the Ordinance. The last question was, it is rather laughable: "the reasons for delay in bringing the erring traders under the ordinance". I suppose after the answer to the first part of the question, he should have stated "it does not arise", but actually the answer in "There has been no avoidable delay". I cannot reconcile the answer to the last part with the answer to the first part. God alone, or the Minister perhaps who has given the answer, will be able to reconcile the answers to these two parts of the question.

The machinery that we have in this country today is, unfortunately, not as efficient, and honest as we would like it to be. There is corruption in our country. That is universally admitted now. The Sadachar Samiti, the Santhanam Committee—all have thrown adequate light on this situation. This prevailing, pervasive miasma of corruption has also given rise to these anti-social practices indulged in by traders, big producers and which have taken root in the country. But the Government was lackadaisical; the Government was too somnolent, if not too moribund, to take adequate measures to deal with the situation. Now, belatedly they come forward with a measure to punish only the traders.

I am all for punishing the anti-social elements. I am fully in favour of punishing the anti-social elements. But the nation will ask: Who are the really guilty men? Can the Minister and his colleagues lay their hands on their hearts and say, "We are free from the guilt"? I ask them in all seriousness, in all earnestness. Can they say? Can they tell the nation? They can say, "Yes", but not honestly.

You, Chairman-Madam, were Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill and you remember that so often it was mentioned by members of the Committee, even when the West Bengal Food Minister, Shrimati Purabi Mukerjee, gave evidence before the Committee, that the Government was hand in glove with these elements, who are indicated in this explanatory statement, for ulterior motives, because they are the financiers for their election campaigns, they contribute to the Party's election funds.

An hon. Member: That is for you also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know very well. I can quote chapter and verse. I can give instances. We know the facts, but because of lack of time I cannot state the facts. If the Chairman can give me more time, I can do better justice to the issue.

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to conclude.

Shri Nath Pai: Let him have five minutes more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am concluding. I was referring to the inadequacy, the inefficiency and the corruption in our machinery. That is why we are rather afraid to place trust in summary trials. We have not only an inefficient but a sycophantic machinery. Flunkeys and donkeys in some places rule the roost. That is why we are a bit reluctant. I am for summary trials but only where there are competent, honest judicial officers who are free from corruption, who are efficient and who are devoted to their duty. How many can we find of that calibre in this country?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will yield only if it is a point of order, not otherwise.

Mr. Chairman: He is saying that it is a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him quote the rule and the article.

Shri Shinkre: Rule number?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker has said so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He used the words "flunkeys and donkeys". He was himself a member of the Indian Civil Service at one time.

Shri Nath Pai: Quite correct.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He has ruled out mules.

Shri Shinkre: Does the hon. Member know that he is making a point of order?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a point of order. I want to ask him, through you, if he is justified in describing every member of the Indian Civil Service, to which he belonged at one time, the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Forest Service etc. as flunkeys and donkeys.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Nambiar: That is a phrase.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, it is going too far.

Shri Nambiar: The spirit of it should be taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should not use hard words. I think, it is very intemperate use of the language. My point of order consists in this that the words have not been properly chosen and that the whole set has been described in such an exaggerated and inflated manner.

Shri Nambiar: What is the point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rule?

Shri Nath Pai: May I, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is spoken in lighter vein. There is no point of order. Mr. Kamath, have you finished? Please finish it quickly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am closing in one or two minutes.

I had said, Sir, "in some places". I was speaking about the machinery, the administrative machinery, that will be devised and brought into existence for the purpose of administering this law. Had we full confidence in the machinery, the fullest confidence in the integrity and the efficiency of this machinery, I would have even gone farther than that, and I would have even laid down in the law

that it should be not merely one month but even six months by summary trial but not with the machinery that this Government has fostered, patronised and molly-coddled all these years.

Sir, I know of a case that happened in Kerala where I was a few months ago. In Kerala, there was a trader who was brought to book by the District Magistrate of Alleppey. But the Minister countermanded the District Magistrate's order—and why?—on the filmsy ground, favouritist ground, that the trader was closely related to the Deputy-Speaker—not you, Sir—of the Kerala Legislature.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no such relatives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not you, Sir. That is why I made it clear and paused after that word. This was raised in the House—I do not know whether by Mr. Nambiar or Mr. Gopalan—and that is why I remember it vividly.....

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): In that very case, the order of the District Magistrate was set aside by the High Court subsequently. So, the Minister's action was justified by the High Court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not followed the argument. I saw you walking in just now. You have not followed the argument. If the Minister were to administer the law, it is a different mater.

Shri Maniyangadan: The Minister found that it was not a justifiable order and, therefore, he stayed the order. That is all. Subsequently, the order was set aside by the High Court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whatever it is, the Minister or the Government interferes in the day-to-day administration and, that engenders demoralisation and sycophancy in the administration.

Shri Maniyangadan: Does the hon. Member want that anything done by the officers should not be interfered with by the Ministers?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You speak when your turn comes.

Before I conclude, I would only like to suggest that the Ordinance was not at all necessary at the time. If they were really serious, they should have brought a Bill in September or they could have waited another 10 days for the House to re-assemble because to date no action has been taken under the Ordinance. No case has been tried. That is why I oppose this. The ordinance making power is obnoxious. We opposed it in the Constituent Assembly—you were present and you too opposed it, I believe—and, therefore, this Article should be repealed at the earliest opportunity. About the Bill, I extend my partial support to this Bill, not full support to all the provisions of the Bill because unless we are assured that this power of summary trial will not be abused and that it will not be an engine of oppression against small traders and small fry, but that they will really catch the big fish, not just small fry and harass them, my Party cannot think of supporting this measure fully. I will reserve further remarks for a later stage when the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill will be taken up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: (Bhagalpur): I want to remind the House that whenever there had been proposals from Government or advice from Government to the trading class or to the middlemen to check the rising prices, they had always tried to flout it. I remember that the Prime Minister of India had made an announcement and said that if the prices were not brought down and if the trading class did not behave properly, he would give only a fortnight's time to the business class and then take some action. But nothing happened. They did not care to heed the advice of the Prime Minister of India. I can quote

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half a dozen statements by the Food Minister in which advice coupled with warning was given to the trading class to behave properly and also to look to the interests of the common people, but nothing happened, and they did not care for the advice. Rather, on the other hand, they have always tried to make a joke of it, and behaved just the other way. I shall quote only two instances. When the National Development Council was meeting in Delhi, it was announced that Government proposed to take wide powers to curb the rise in prices; the trading class in India and especially in Delhi celebrated this announcement by Government by raising the prices of certain commodities by 20 per cent in Delhi. When the ordinance was promulgated, the other day, that is, just a few days before, we found that the price of wheat went up by Rs. 6 per quintal. That is how every time Government have shown the slightest or even a big intention to do something either by giving advice or warning or both, the trading class in the country has been behaving just the other way and has increased the prices still further.

Therefore, it was very necessary for Government to take such wide powers under which they could summarily try these culprits or those criminals or those anti-social elements in this country and also those officers who colluded with them or who conspired with them or who supported them or who connived at their activities. It was high time that Government had such powers. Rather, I would say that it is too late in the day that Government have come forward with this ordinance and with this Bill. They should have come much earlier.

We know that since June, the prices were ruling very high in the country. The prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities for the common man were ruling very high, and their supply and distribution channels were all vitiated and they were attacked by the middlemen and the trading class, and they tried to do away with the entire normal channel, so much so, that free trade and free enterprise for which Shri Dandeker and his party have got so much of love became synonyms for blackmarketing, profiteering and hoarding. Today, free trade in this country does not mean free trade for the common man's good; it does not mean free trade for the prosperity and health of the nation, but it only means free trade for a handful of persons who cover the entire thing, supported by the big industrialists and by the big banks in this country who give them the necessary advances. The banks in this country never gave advance or loan to the small farmers, but they could very easily give advances to the food traders and those who could hoard the entire stocks.

Therefore, when the prices were going up every day, when the distribution and supply channels for foodgrains and other essentials of life had been absolutely vitiated and the entire community had been held to ransom by these fellows who supported the Swatantra Party, it was essential for Government to come forward with this ordinance and later on with this Bill, and take these powers.

Now, why are these wide powers being taken by Government for summary trial of the offenders? That is because under the normal procedure one has to go a long long way, starting from the lower court and going up to the High Court and even to the Supreme Court, and in the end even if the man be punished, nobody knows that really it is the culprit or the guilty man who has been punished. The powers for summary trial are very necessary at this time when there is a good deal of blackmarketing, profiteering and hoarding. But what do we find? We find that those who are speaking from the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party are raising a hue and cry about the denial of fundamental rights and

the rule of law. They seem to have become strange bed-fellows now and they start shouting that the rule of law is coming to an end and so on. I submit that nothing big is being done at all, but only something small is being done. I even accept the statement of my hon. friend Shri Kamath that it is too late in the day to shout against this Bill. I also would say that it is too late and also too little. And yet my hon. friends from the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party shout that this Bill puts an end to jurisprudence and puts an end to the common law and so on. It is like the devil quoting the scripture. The Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh are now, in the name of the common man, crying for sugar, for wheat and for rice. When Government say: "we do not say we have adopted foolproof methods; we have committed mistakes; we want to come up with this measure late in the day and want to correct the mistakes of the past", these people talk of a great injustice being done. They quote the Constitution and talk about jurisprudence. Shri Dandekar asks: what is a 'dealer', what is 'foodstuffs'. All these definitions he wants now when the Bill is before the House. It is typical of the bureaucratic mind that he reveals, which he was showing all the years in his past career. Now he wants to teach us or deliver sermons to us in the name of the common man to this House and to the Members.

I say Government should have this power. In fact, the powers of punishment should be increased. Punishment by imprisonment without appeal should be enhanced to six months and the fine should be raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Government should say that persons who are found guilty will lose their property by confiscation. This should be the law.

Shri Shinkre: What is the harm in allowing appeal?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I appreciate the sentiment of my hon. friend, who is a socialist, who has got his feelings for the people who corner stocks of foodstuffs.

Shri Shinkre: Not at all. If we refuse appeal, are we not implying that we do not have a judiciary worth the name? When we have a judiciary, such as we have, what is the harm?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What a plea on the part of these friends in the name of the common man? For whom is the appeal? For the blackmarketeers? For the profiteers? For the hoarders? This is the type of socialists we have over there. Scratch them and you will find they are supporters of the Swatantra and Jan Sangh. When Government come forward with a measure of this type, they accuse the Government and the Party. This is the type of socialist friends we have in the Opposition.

Therefore, I say to Government: though it is late in the day, it is a good measure. But I want to know one thing. Since the Ordinance was promulgated—this question was put; we also put supplementaries,—how many persons have been punished under it? The answer was, none. Is it a fact that after the promulgation of the Ordinance these anti-social elements, profiteers, hoarders and blackmarketeers have started behaving properly? Is it not a fact that after the Ordinance was promulgated in this very city—not in the distant parts of the country—under the very nose of this Government, the wheat traders increased the price? The hon. Minister will remember that the officials also had a hand in it. The next day the price shot up by Rs. 6 per quintal. Why should Government feel helpless in the matter? What is the fun of the Prime Minister of India or the Home Minister of India throwing up their hands in despair and saying 'What can I do? I am helpless'. They have the power; they have the entire 450 million people behind them. They have Parliament behind them. Why should they not take action against these fellows, this small small class

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which is holding the entire community to ransom?

It is not as if the powers are not there. The powers are there, enough powers. We are prepared to give a blanket power to Government. But the Government must prove they are capable of wielding those powers against anti-social elements. These Birlas and Tatas go and issue statements, as Shri Sinhasan Singh said, in *Panchjanya*, a Jan Sangh paper....

Shri Bade: It is not a Jan Sangh paper.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to tell Government, that these friends are there everywhere. They have got so many doors. It is just possible that they come to the Congress by the open door, to the Swatantra Party by the windows, by the side door to the Jana Sangh and by the back door to the Communist Party, because they always think: who knows who will come to power?

Therefore, when the Government has got enough power, when the entire Parliament and people are behind them, they have to think why they are not succeeding. The answer is that the administration, which thinks in terms of Shri Dandekar, that bureaucracy, is in connivance with them. If they are not in connivance, why are they not successful? In how many cases have these raids been able to unearth black money or foodstuffs? Either the administration is foolish enough not to locate the proper quarters, or they inform the persons concerned, and are dishonest. If not, let them prove their worth by catching the hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers under this provision. We shall wait in patience for the coming two months to see how the administration, the Government and the Minister, armed with this power, look after the interests of the common man, and bring to book these profiteers, blackmarketeers and hoarders in this country.

Shri Bade: The time may be extended as we have proposed at the beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will extend it by one more hour.

Hon. Members will take ten minutes each.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Members of the Opposition have very eloquently spoken regarding the principles of natural justice, and Members of the Congress Party also referred to this fact that there are precedents to the violation of the rule of law in the commercial and industrial fields, and asked why there should not be a violation of the rule of law in this field also. That is no argument at all. I say that for the proper enjoyment of fundamental rights, reasonable restrictions are essential, and here also, for the proper enforcement of the rule of law, certain reasonable restrictions are quite essential.

There is no doubt about the acute shortage of food in the country, and the fact that people are suffering to a very great extent due to shooting prices and non-availability of foodstuffs. Long queues are standing for hours together before the consumers' cooperatives to get a pound of sugar or a kilo of wheat. The remedial measures taken by the administration, and the legal measures being taken by the Government, are being circumvented by the trade and the middlemen. I do not understand how Government could not implement all these things effectively.

The Mahalanobis Committee has reported that the price, during all these years, has been shooting up, and that the national income of the citizens has not risen very considerably. The consumption level or the consumption capacity of the individual of the lower ten per cent in the rural areas is hardly 31 paisa, and that of his counterpart in the urban area is something like 41 paisa, and that of the upper ten per cent of the total population is something like 61 paisa. So, there is not a very vast difference.

It may also be seen that due to the rise in prices especially of the essential commodities, the consumer price index rose from 132 in June, 1963 to 138 in November, 1964, and it is still rising. Therefore, it is clearly indicated that even the essential commodities have not been controlled properly, even though there are adequate legal and administrative powers. The only difficulty is that there is no proper implementation.

I agree with Shri Kamath when he says that there are restrictions on drugs and cosmetics and for prevention of food adulteration. While listening to the evidence in the Select Committee on the Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill, I found that many traders and businessmen gave this excuse that the trading community was required to adulterate due to shortage of food. The shortage of food is not an excuse for adulteration, but the trading community was very vocal on this point that they were compelled to adulterate due to shortage of food.

Why is there shortage of food? There are different reasons, different factors; the action and reaction of these factors go to create shortage of food in the country. We should no doubt try to grow more food, try to remove the deficiencies which come in the way of growing more food, try to remove the lacuna that exist in our legal and administrative measures, and give proper encouragement to the cultivating community. In the existing circumstances, when there is acute shortage of food, whatever foodstuffs we have got with us should be properly distributed and regulated. Certain stringent measures are before the House to see that these are properly regulated.

But I am rather diffident. There are so many powers under the Defence of India Rules taken by the Government, so also under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. There was section 12 of the 1955 Act:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf and for any presidency magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding one thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening any order made under section 3.".

Therefore, as far as contravention of any order made under section 3 was concerned, there were already certain powers. Now the powers are enhanced. I am doubtful and diffident as to how these are going to be exercised where the executive and the magistracy are not separated. I hope the Minister will take that point also into consideration. This Bill gives powers for summary trial by magistrates and there is no provision for appeal in respect of certain cases. Of course there are special provisions also under different enactments, even under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, to sentence a person to periods of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 6 years, as also fine. But the main thing is that the culprits must be brought to book and there must be proper implementation. To whomsoever you talk in the country, the main complaint is that the law that is in force is not being properly implemented. We cannot create a ridiculous position by having a number of laws and not implementing them. This is a sovereign legislature meant for legislating. This legislation is only to see that certain things are being regulated and the citizen is guaranteed his Fundamental Rights. Therefore, I am fully in favour of these enactments. The Minister should not only get this legislation passed but he should see that there is proper implementation also. Section 2 defines the essential commodities: cattle fodder including oil cakes and other concentrates, coal, including coke and other derivatives. So, essential commodities include not only foodstuffs but other things also that are essential for a person to lead an honest and decent life. Restriction

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

is necessary and control is necessary. But control cannot be carried on for a long time. It cannot be a permanent measure. It is a very bad economy if it is a permanent measure. In an under-developed country, capital intensive measures are undertaken and public sector industries are in the gastation period. It will not be very difficult to throw consumer goods before the public but we cannot do so now. By all this investment and other expenditure, money flows into the hands of the public and when consumer goods are not thrown before the public, prices are bound to shoot up. When prices shoot up, the possibility of these vices such as profiteering and hoarding are there; they creep into the body of the society. Therefore, I would like to say that with all these inherent powers of summary trial, with the provision that there is no further appeal also from a decision given in the summary trial, many Members have expressed the wish that this imprisonment period should also be enhanced and the fine also should be enhanced. It may be enhanced, but then this will act as a deterrent; it should act as a deterrent. What I mean is, in order that it should act as a deterrent, there should be proper implementation of this particular law so that the society or the trading community or whosoever is the culprit may be afraid of entering into such mischievous action.

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am for supporting the measure wholeheartedly, but I have my own reasons for supporting it, because some measures are being taken to the extent that I must support them, but I am not satisfied, as has been said just now by the hon. lady Member, about the prospects of the implementation of the measure. What has caused the Government to come forward with such a measure? Is it because that there is no foodstuff available in the country for the people, or, is it due to the actual non-availability that the prices have gone up, or, is it due to some other reasons? The facts that the Government have given to us so far show that enough quantity of foodstuff is available. The statistics given in the pocket book for 1963 mentions the availability of foodgrains. According to that, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1951 was 13:5 ounces per day; 1956, 16:2; 1959, 14:7 1960, 15:7; 1961, 16:2 and 1962, 15:8. We have these figures up to 1962 only. Even after that, during 1963 and 1964, the production has gone up; that is what we are told. So, the availability is there. Imports have continued to be done. With all this, there should not have been a sort of scarcity that is prevailing today.

Then, what is the reason for the actual shortage that is now prevalent? It is clear and it is an elementary arithmetic or commonsense for any body to understand—that the available foodstuff has gone underground, has been hidden somewhere; it is lying hidden. That is clear. It is the commonsense point of view. The people understand it in that way. We know that the Government was not doing any monopoly trade. Government did not have physical possession of the foodgrains. Therefore, the entire stock was lying with the people who were in the trade, and that is why we accuse the traders who are wholesalers or sometimes even retailers, who are responsible for this muddle. We do not deny the fact, but the responsibility of the Government lies in this. What was the Government doing all these days when the traders misbehaved, when the Government knew where the stocks lay hidden? Therefore, though it may not be the Central Government or the team of the Ministers here or the State Governments as a whole, there are Ministers—and there are powers with the government to prevent it—and those who are sitting around them who are one with the traders and connive in this manner so that they are allowed in a way to see that these things lie hidden. That is why we say that the Government was

not taking proper and adequate measures to see that the foodstuffs reached the people and in time. They could not unearth it because it was kept hidden from their sight. In this respect, we accuse the Government.

17 hrs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad said that when the Government takes measures the Opposition accuses; when the Government do not take measures the Opposition accuses, but if the Government takes measures only when we point out to them and when they just take a certain measure which is paltry and they just make a show only to whitewash their sin, are we to allow the Government to go unscathed in such a manner? I have my own share of feelings that the hon. Member on the other side had. Government in these matters must come fully armed with powers and must act swiftly at that time. Otherwise, you cannot save the situation.

For instance, in my State of Madras....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he likely to take more time?

Shri Nambiar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 9, 1964/Agrahayana 18, 1886 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1772(Ai) LSD—19-12-64—970

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bade should sit down. (*Interruption*). Since I did not get any information, and I thought that the matter was important, therefore, without waiting further, I admitted it this morning. That was what I could do. But I would request hon. Ministers just to take care to see that when information on such an important matter is asked for, and when the Ministers or their Ministries also do consider that it is an important matter on which a statement must be made immediately, more attention is paid to the notices that have been given here, and the very information could have been given here later in the day, if not in the morning.

Shri Nanda: The manner in which you have laid down the procedure and the words that you have spoken now are totally unexceptionable; you have put the thing very clearly and it should be adhered to faithfully and carefully.

As regards the facts of the present case, I am not conversant with them. You know, Sir, that I just was coming along, and I did not know that there was a calling attention notice coming up later on and I did not know what might be raised here.

But to my mind it is very clear also that there could not be any intention on the part of anybody to flout either the convention of the House or....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): There is no question of intention here. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: Would the hon. Members be better pleased if there was such an intention? There is no intention. But if there has been any breach, certainly that is regrettable.

As for the facts concerning this matter, I would have them looked into, and the necessary explanation will be forthcoming for the information of the House. The conventions of the House and the Directions of the Speaker should be and will be observed, and if anything has happened which has made for this difficulty, I would submit that it will be avoided in the future.

As for the other observations made, I do not think that I need deal with them. We, the officers and the Government and the Parliament and the Ministers, all of us are running the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, Sir, that you have not been pleased to answer the point that I had raised, namely whether a Minister is or is not responsible and accountable for the statements and actions of the officers of his Ministry?

Shri Nanda: He is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that he is responsible.

Shri Nanda: That responsibility is not denied.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT REGARDING RISE IN WHEAT PRICES IN DELHI

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding rise in the prices of wheat in Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3563/64].

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1655 dated the 21st November, 1964, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3564/64].

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No GSR 1658 dated the 23rd November, 1964.

(ii) GSR 1694 dated the 24th November, 1964, rescinding the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 1673 dated the 19th October, 1963.

(iii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1695 dated the 27th November, 1964.

(iv) GSR 1696 dated the 27th November, 1964, rescinding the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959 published in Notification No. GSR 1401 dated the 21st December, 1959.

(v) The West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1697 dated the 27th November, 1964.

(vi) The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR. 1698 dated the 27th November, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3565/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section

(2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No GSR 1288 dated the 12th September, 1964.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1399 dated the 26th September, 1964.

(iii) The employees' Provident Funds (Seventeenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1415 dated the 3rd October, 1964.

(iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1500 dated the 17th October, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3566/64].

(2) a copy of Notification No. GSR 1398 dated the 26th September, 1964, issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to certain establishments. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3567/64].

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for 1964-65 as also the cut motions which have been moved thereto.

Out of 3 hours allotted for these Demands, 1 hour and 40 minutes have